The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,650—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

"JACK"

BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th June.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	——	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	24th June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	————	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,881.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA" 3,030 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	3,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:— Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "Pco. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD., GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOODS IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

C. T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY **BACON.**

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUITS,

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Confits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

ODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LAXATIVE GRANULES.

	Rs.	a.
(For Habitual Constipation.) To those suffering from habitual constipation, these Granules will be found a boon, as they gradually set up a daily peristaltic action of the bowels; they exert a tonic and not a weakening action on the system .... Per bottle	1	0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of 50	....	Per box	[illegible]	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia ,, 50	....	,,	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo 25	....	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo 25	....	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

INDIGESTON,

TORPID LEVER,

DYSPEPSIA.

A REMEDY AFFORDING

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

EVEN in confirmed cases this invaluable Medicine gives MOST GRATIFYING RESULTS, whilst prompt and permanent cures result from its use in EARLIER STAGES.

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED TO ALL SUFFERERS.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE STOCK MICROSCOPES

From Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 600 each.

IN addition to our own carefully selected Stock, we are just landing the following fine Instruments and Accessorie from the wellknown Makers, MESSRS. W. WATSON & SONS :—

	Rs.
"F." Edinburgh Student's Microscope, fitted with 2 eye-pieces, 1 in. and ⅙ in objectives, Abbe Illuminator, with Iris Diaphragm, complete in Mahogany Case	276
"H" Do. Do. Very superior	420
Educational Microscope, complete in Case.	90
Objectives 1in. ⅔in. ¼in. ⅙in. 1-12in oil. Rs. 31 31 35 42 140 each.	
Polarising Apparatus	35
Live Cage	7
Abbe Illuminator with Iris Diaphragm	31
Double Nose Piece	14
"Fram" Miscroscope, fitted with ⅔in. and ⅙in. Objectives, complete in Case	189

DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SASSON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

POPULAR NOVELS:—Each Rs. 1-12.

MARIE CORELLI.

A Romance of Two Worlds
Vendetta
Thelma.—Ardath
The Soul of Lilith
Wormwood.—Barabbas
The Sorrows of Satan

ANTHONY HOPE

The God in the Car
A Change of Air
A Man of Mark
The Chronicles of Count Antonio
Phroso.—Simon Dale

S. BARING-GOULD

Margery of Quether
Jacquetta
Arminell.—Urith
In the Roar of the Sea
Mrs. Curgenven
Cheap-Jack Zita
The Queen of Love
Kitty Alone.—Noemi
The Broom-Squire
The Pennycomequicks
Dartmoor Idylls
Guavas the Tinner
Bladys of the Stew Poney

GILBERT PARKER

Pierre and his People
The Translation of a Savage
The Trail of the Sword
When Valmond came to Pontiac
An Adventurer of the North
Mrs Falchion
The Seats of the Mighty

CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION:—Rs. 12.

BY ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

Gold Medallist Royal Geographical Society.

With Frontispiece, Maps, Plans, Copious Index, &c.

"It is published opportunely, and gives a most valuable summary of the situation commercial and political, up to date, with opinions and suggestions by a thoroughly experienced and competent expert."—"Saturday Review."

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. "SINGAPORE," arrived in August last, are hereby informed that her average Statement is now completely adjusted and the undersigned is now ready to refund the portion of deposits paid by the Consignees.

F. RUBATTINO, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Co.

Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED ENGLISH COMPOSITORS, on piece Work, for the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS. Apply with Testimonials and Certificates of good Character to SUPERINTENDENT.

GIRGAUM GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

TRAINING CLASSES RE-OPEN MONDAY, July 3rd, Students trained as High School, and Kindergarten Teachers.

STAFF.—Miss EDIE, B.A., Hon. Cert. Girton Coll. Camb. 1st B.Sc., London, Miss SPRIGGS Camb. Training Coll., Miss RICHARDSON, Bedford Kindergarten Coll.

FOR SALE ON A 99 YEARS LEASE.

A PLOT of GOVERNMENT LAND bearing Survey No. 2, Survey Sheet E-8, in the PREEDY QUARTER of Karachi City, measuring about 17,888 square yards, with buildings and out houses thereon, now used as a Hotel. The plot is very favourably situated on the Bunder Road and tram-line, at a convenient distances both from the City and Sadar Bazaar. The land rent payable is 2 pies per square yard per annum.

2. Offers are invited which should be received by the Collector of Karachi on or before the 15th July 1899.

3. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Collector of Karachi.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE APPLICANTS for the POST of INSPECTOR of Fire Extinguishing Appliances are hereby notified that the APPOINTMENT has been filled.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

PURE and UNADULTERATED INDIAN TEA DUST.—A new Season Orange Pekoe Dust, at the very low Prices of 11 As. and 8 As. per lb. in Tins: enormous reduction on 5 lbs. and upwards. At Messrs. MORTON MAJOR and Co., Agents, Bombay Tea Association, Ld., No. 26, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed.—SINGER and Co., Bombay.

REMEMBER OUR ANNUAL SALE commences 1st July. Thousands of Useful and Fancy Articles offered less than Cost Price to Clear Stock at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by "RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

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WANTED AGENCY.—A Dehli Firm's Agent, now in Bombay, wishes to do Business in Manchester, German, and Continental Goods through the Bombay Offices. Good terms and references in the National Bank of India. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this office.

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RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdock and Co. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 120—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A. BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 50.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES.

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SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the following fancy goods, consisting of Japanese curiosities, such as garden flowerpots with stands, garden seats, tea sets, cups and saucers, dinner and breakfast service, flower vases, centre pieces, silk bed covers, pillow covers, handkerchiefs, wall screens, etc.

English, Paris, Austrian, and American-made novelties, such as crystal glass, decorated cupboard with fittings, ruby crystal cupboard with jewel fittings, crystal glass sofa, chairs, table and teapoys, dressing stands, crystal glass, large size Venetian mirrors with pier tables to match, crystal glass almyra with cabinet and drawers, best platedware, albums, dressing cases, companions, photo frames, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, below the Bridge at Nawab's bungalow, the valuable and handsome household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, Japanese cupbords, almyras, dining and round tables, glass, crockery and plated-ware, Japanese bamboo furniture, one sweet toned sympathetic square piano by Schiedmayer, Singer's pneumatic tyred bicycle, Singer's hand sewing machine, 2 terrior dogs, a lot of Busrah fowls, geese, turkeys, child's tricycle, perambulator, China flower pots, etc., etc., the property of Mr. N. N. DEVIDA

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, opposite the Alexandra Mill the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Schiedmayer and Soehne's square piano, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. H. POTTS, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, hat and book stand, etc.

1 grand cottage and 1 square piano.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second hand victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
And any other carriage and horses, which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Dhunjee Raisey, consisting of groceries, scales, pictures, chimneys, lamps, copper and brass pots, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL FIRST ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Pandoo Govind Survey and Nuckabai alias Parvatibai, wife of the said Pandoo Govind Survey, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor, Balkrishna Dhondshett, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of January, 1895, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Nowrojee Hill First Road, containing by admeasurment 206 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3185, Street No. 123, 125, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Rahimtoola Suleman and partly by the house of Kannoo Alloo Koli, on the west by the said Nowrojee Hill First Road, on the north, by a sweeper's passage, and the house of Ramjee Arote, and on the south, by a sweeper's passage and of Rama Mali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Morenus and Co's., the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. C. E. Lukha and Co., consisting of tweed flannel, broadcloth, carriroy blanket, cheek, railway rug sheets, necktie, socks, handkerchiefs, collar, braces, sunhat, tweedcap walking sticks, ten boxes, brushes shop furniture foot sewing Machine &c. by Laurie and Marner.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the concerned, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, elegant English-made double C spring rubber tyred open carriage, by Laurie and Marner, handsome English-made rubber tyred steel wheel, cab iolette with open side-hood by Gill London, Raili cart by John Car, one pair of handsome chesnut bay Arab horses, a handsome waler mare, sets of English double and single harness, harmonium by Remchunter, square piano, 2 Austrian iron safes, large musical box, pictures, rich Japanese and English table ornaments, garden plants in pots, etc., lately the property of Mr. SHAMJEEBHAI AKHAI.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI CHAUL OR BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Luxman, the receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1897, and in pursuance of the order, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, at 5 p.m. the Equity of Redemption of Ladkibai, widow and executrix of Raghavji Monundas, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immoveable property, subject to the claim of Manji Currim, the mortgagee of the said property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, a portion of which admeasuring two katnis is fazundari land, belonging to Damodhur Monunjee, and the remainder of which is Government freehold or pension and tax land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Shimpee Gully, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 23 and one-third square yards or there bouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Balaji Shamset Street or Shimpee Gully, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Sadoba Dalas Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchandur Luxumon Dalas Tailor, on or towards the south by a public halalkore passage and on or towards the west by the house of Dharamsey Khimji which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narendas Tribhowandas Mody, and are now in the occupation of Ladkibai abovenamed, or her tenants, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 523, new No. 2555, old Survey No. 3203, new Survey No. 1912, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 54, 55, and 56, Ward No. 592, and which said hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated in the plan annexed to an indenture dated the 9th day of April, 1891, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and Runchordas alias Narondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part, and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, Attorneys for the receiver, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 23rd June, 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

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IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, etc.

1 double-barrelled breech-loading central fire gun, left barrel choke bore, by Mortimer and Son.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 powerful bay Arab 14-1, aged, quiet in harness and saddle
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle.
Owner going Home—
1 handsome strong landau, recently thoroughly done up by Stephens, in good order.
1 handsome and powerful waler mare, 4 years out of stables, carries a lady.
1 lady's side saddle, in good order.
The property of W. HARVEY Esq.—
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, about 9 years old, goes in single and double harness and in saddle.

SUIT No. 610 of 1894.

Jan Mahomed Haji Abdsuttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Haji Abdsuttar.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above suit, the following property:—

LOT No. 1—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the western side of Kambeker Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230, and new No. 8594 of Survey Nos. 2370 and 2371, new Survey No. 3824, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under Nos. 72 and 73, and now under No. 71, Plate Nos. 30, 32 and 34, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Kambeker Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Khan Subedar-Major, and on the south by the house of Bohra Gulam Husein Nulwalla, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Saleh Mahomed bin Haji Mahomed, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji ias Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadya, solicitors to the receiver, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4, 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and next to the Jewish Synagogue, and at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, and at Falkland Road, Khetwadi.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties, on the following days:—

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3,150 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 573, new No. 11835, old Survey No. 706, and new Survey No. 3896, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 34 to 38, situate on or towards the western side of Bheendy Bazaar and Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the east, by the said road, on or towards the west, by the property of Purbhoo Jissaba, on or towards the north, by the property of Dadi Makba, and on or towards the south by the property of Dr. Gopal Vishram. The said property consists of several bungalows and well built shops, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 4,500 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of property assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 77, and new Nos. 16,96 and 16,894, and new Survey No. 72,9, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3232, Street No. 16, and bounded on the east by a lane, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Seth, and on the north by the Mount Pleasant Road aforesaid, and were formerly in the occupation of Lieut-Col. D. A. Paruck, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of Lot No. 2 hereinbefore described, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, by the said Lot No. 2, on the west, by the property of D. E. Sassoon, on the north, by the Mount Pleasant Road, and on the south, by the property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Seth, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 898 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 325, ward No. 2403, situate on the east side of Grant Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the [illegible] by the Grant Road, [illegible] the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Khambatta, on or towards the south by the Grant Road [illegible] the property of Dorabjee Jivanjee, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Manekshaw Dubash, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrixes of the late Mr. Garrett Nowshiro, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 2nd July next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, the property of the abovementioned deceased, consisting of blackwood and teakwood drawing room, bed room and dining room furniture, lamps, pictures, nick nacks, books, coir mattings, garden plants, such as magnolias stephenotes, stan and roses, bigonias, etc.

The property will be on view from THURSDAY next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY beg to notify that I have CLOSED my PIANOFORTE BUSINESS at Medow Street, Bombay, and have ceased to IMPORT PIANOS, and that I have, from the 16th instant, REJOINED MARCKS and Co., Ltd., of Bombay and Poona, as Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer.

A. C. SCHNEIDER.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

In the Goods of BECHU BAI alias KOOVER VAHOO, late a Hindu Inhabitant, of No. 1 Aga Karballah Mohomed Street, Calcutta, and a widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 12th day of June instant, application was made to the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal, for grant of Letters of Administration (as under an intestacy) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased with effect throughout British India, to JUMNA BAI, of No. 1 Aga Karballah Mahomed Street aforesaid, the mother and only heir and legal and personal representative of the said deceased, whereupon an order was made by the said Court for issue of Citation to the lawful next of kin of the said deceased to appear before the Justices of the said Court on Monday, the 24th day of July next between the hours of Ten and Twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration (as under an intestacy) to the property and credits of the said deceased, otherwise to shew good and sufficient cause why such Administration should not be granted to the said JUMNA BAI.—Dated this 16th day of June 1899.

GREGORY AND JONES,
Proctors.

11 Hasting's Street, Calcutta.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.

⁂ LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

⁂ 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN"
EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 11-16m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-10m., 5-14a.
P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of the 9th instant, due to arrive, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Umzinto, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

A FISHING BOAT CAPSIZED.—On Wednesday morning, a fishing boat, in charge of tindal Narayen Malari and nine crew, was accidentally capsized just off Oyster Rock. The crew were all rescued by the tindal of a passing prow, and were safely landed at Mody Bunder.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—A European carpenter, named Macmillan, employed on board the steamship Mahmoria, while at work on the vessel, on Wednesday, accidentally fell from off a water tank into No. 2 tween decks. He sustained injury to his spine, which necessitated his removal to St. George's Hospital.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Captain P. Stracey, who resides at Colaba, has reported to the police that he handed over to his servant, Cheema Rama, the sum of Rs. 31-10 for safe keeping on the 19th instant. The servant has since absconded and could not be found. He is said to be known in Colaba. Enquiries are being made as to his whereabouts.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SOCIETY.—On Sunday, there will be the feast of St. Aloysius at Andheri, the celebrants being the members of St. Aloysius' Society. The High Mass will begin precisely at 10 a.m. Before Mass there will be blessing of the new statue of St. Aloysius. The members are thankful to the gentlemen who have contributed towards the statue, and they are cordially invited to attend the divine service. Rev. Fr. Soares, from Matharpaccady, will preach in English on the occasion. Members of the society are also requested to be present in the church at 9-45 a.m., and to attend the meeting after Mass for the election of new officials.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Mahomed Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-two years, having no fixed place of residence, went to the house of Bibi Jan, a Mahomedan woman, at Surat Street, on Wednesday afternoon. He was then under the influence of liquor. He demanded admission into the woman's room, which is on the second floor of the building. This being refused, he made an attempt to effect an entrance from a window, but in doing so he lost his balance and fell into the sweepers' gully, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Mahomed, who had sustained serious injuries, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton
Overture	Sunlight and Shade	Parker
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan
Valse	Gross Stadtkinder	Fetras
Selection	The Topsy-Turvy Hotel	Monckton
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloan charged Mohanlal Kissonlal, moonim in the firm of Ramnarayan Baldevdas, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of 13 hundis for Rs. 63,000, and using as genuine forged documents. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, conducted the prosecution. The evidence was to the effect that the accused entered into a conspiracy with Maneckial Ghelabhoy and others, now under trial before Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to defraud his master by accepting forged hundis in favour of bogus firms presented by them. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Aldridge charged Murray and Fenr, seamen of the s. s. Zuin, with being absent without leave. The accused stated that the ship was unseaworthy and was leaking in dock, and they, therefore, could not trust their lives to her. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that the ship would be surveyed before it was allowed to leave port. The accused were not justified in the course they had adopted, and they must remember that there were other lives on board besides them. Had they any complaint to make, they should have obtained leave and made it to the Shipping Master. They were each sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—About a quarter past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a stevedore's labourer, named Rusool, aged about thirty years working on board the steam-ship Shanghai, lying in the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell into No. 4 hold of the vessel. He was brought up on deck and was being conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when he died on the way. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry in the afternoon at the morgue regarding the death of the deceased. It appears that Rusool was seated on the fore and aft beam for the purpose of hooking on the sling, but as it was lowered too low down he gave an order to have it up. Suddenly the hook caught on the beam and lifted it out of the brackets. The beam fell into the hold, carrying the deceased down with it, a distance of about thirty-five feet. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Balvant Chimaji Kohojkar, Head Clerk to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Dhanoo, during the absence of Rao Saheb Haribhai Gopalji Desai, proceeded on privilege leave for one month and a-half from the 15th instant. Mr. Waman Vishnoo has been confirmed in his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Wada, in the Thana District.—The special policemen, who were sent on the south-east border of Thana District, in pursuit of the the Pathans, who committed dacoities in Bombay in May last, have not returned to the Head-quarter station. No news of the whereabouts of the gang has been received by the policemen as yet.—A native Christian school-master of the Municipal school (located in the Roman Catholic Cathedral), Thana, has been arrested on a charge of committing an assault on a child, seven years of age, on the 14th instant. He will be tried by the Magistrate of Thana District, who took the statement of the child on Thursday last.—Kaji Wajir, a tonga driver, was placed befor Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Saturday last, charged with causing the death of a child by driving his tonga in a rash and negligent manner in Rungari Street, a few days ago. He was tried and discharged on account of insufficient evidence in the case.—A young student of Sonar caste died of plague in Kadva Street, at Thana, on Sunday last, and two other Hindus have been laid up with bubonic fever in the same locality. The village of Akrapati-Popharan, in the Mahim Taluka of Thana District, is infected with plague, and nine deaths took place there during the past week. The town of Bhivndi between Thana and Kalyan continued free during the week.

SURAT AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the Surat Municipal Corporation has resolved to submit a prayer to Government that they should favour the city of Surat by nominating a citizen of the place as a member of the Legislative Council. Ahmedabad and Broach having already enjoyed a seat, the ancient and historic city of Surat may naturally expect a like honour, particularly as there are therein men fully qualified for the high post. In reference to this, permit me, sir, to suggest one important name, that of Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B., who is a native of Surat, who, after having filled the high posts of the Registrar of the High Court, Judge of the Small Causes Court, and Dewan of the Indore State, now enjoys his well-earned pension and rest at Dumas near Surat. He is a gentleman of whom Surat is proud, and one who is liked alike by the rulers and the ruled, and his selection will be acceptable not only to the citizens of Surat, but to his many admirers in Bombay and other places.—Yours, &c.,

SUGGESTION.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your valuable paper, request the general public to hold a meeting to express their joy and delight and to send a congratulatory telegram to England, for the brilliant success of Mr. Rughunath Purushotum Paranjpe, who has recently come out as Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. Mr. Paranjpe is the first Indian who has achieved so brilliant a success; and this success, being unique, is not only a credit to the Hindu community, but to all the communities of India.

Trusting the above matter will be taken up, as soon as practicable, by the leading citizens of Bombay, such as the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra and the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarker, and others.—Yours, etc.,

June 22. D. K. M.

CHURCH BUILDINGS IN INDIA.

DISCUSSION IN THE SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A DISCUSSION on the subject of Church regulations in India took place in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, on May 26th, in connection with the report of the Committee on the work of the Church in India and Ceylon.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Marshall, in submitting the report, said a deputation of the committee had waited upon Lord George Hamilton, and brought before him the necessity of increasing the number of chaplains on the Indian establishment; the desirability of capitation allowance being commuted for a fixed salary (to be supplemented by the Church), at stations where the number of Presbyterian troops did not warrant the placing of one of the Government chaplains the necessity of Scottish regiments going to or returning from Indian service being accompanied by a Presbyterian chaplain; the necessity of more suitable accommodation being provided for the services of the Presbyterian troops in India, either by giving greater facilities for the use of the Government churches or by building places of worship for the use of the Presbyterian chaplains and their men. With regard to the last point the committee believed that the General Assembly would approve of their action, taken after consultation with the Indian Churches Committee, in informing the Secretary of State for India that the Church of Scotland could not acquiesce in these rules.

In the garrison towns the Government of India had built churches for the use of Protestant soldiers, and had also provided churches for its Roman Catholic soldiers. A number of the churches had been consecrated for the worship of the Church of England, and that had caused to a very great extent, although he was bound to say not entirely, the difficulty, for there had been some difficulty experienced in using those churches which had not been consecrated, and which had happened to have got into the hands of the chaplains of the Church of England. The chief difficulty was with the consecrated churches. They had no antagonism whatever to the Church of England, and anything he had to say, and he might have to speak very plainly on the subject, must not be regarded as in any way antagonistic to the Church of England. The representatives of the two National Churches of Great Britain ought to have a thoroughly good understanding the one with the other. When these churches were consecrated, rules were laid down by the Government of India, and apparently they did not seem to have been noticed or criticised by the representatives of the Church of Scotland or of any other Protestant Church. They had no objection to these churches being consecrated if it added to the comfort of the members of the Church of England worshipping in those churches. There was no reason why they should not be consecrated, but it was a very different thing if by consecrating these churches, which were built for them as well as for the Church of England, they were deprived of the use of them—(applause)—and it was against that that the House must protest that day, as he was sure it would do (applause). Consecration in England had

A CERTAIN LEGAL EFFECT.

By the Act of Uniformity a church consecrated in England could only be used for the service of the Church of England. Evidently the authorities of the Church of England in India imagined that the same rule prevailed there. The Government of India, many years ago, he believed, took the opinion of an eminent ecclesiastical counsel, Dr. Lushington, and he gave an opinion which had been acted upon consistently, that churches consecrated for the worship of the Church of England in India were still available for the worship of other churches to which the Government might give them. They were not the judges of either Indian or of English law. He did not suppose even the learned Procurator would care to give an opinion upon that subject. The law of India could not be the same as the law in England, because if the English law had prevailed they would not have been allowed to use the churches at all. No Bishop could give a consecrated church in England to any other religious body, and even supposing that the Act of Uniformity had the same effect in India as in England, the Government of India had alienated from the Church of Scotland property which they had no business to alienate (applause). If they had alienated certain churches, then they must call upon the Government as quickly as possible to provide other churches in their room (applause). Their contention was that churches should be provided for their Scottish and Presbyterian soldiers as they were provided for Roman Catholics and Episcopalian soldiers (applause). They were

DETERMINED TO HAVE CHURCHES

so that their brave Scottish soldiers would not be relegated to theatres and lecture rooms (applause). Since the sitting of the Assembly they had received a copy of new rules adopted by the Government of India, which placed the Church of Scotland in a less favourable position than it occupied in the Regulations of 1898. One of these rules was: "It shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the bishop of the diocese in each case." That was not a fair thing. Why should a Scottish chaplain have to go to the bishop of the diocese—(applause)—and to ask for the use of a church built for him, just as much as it was for the bishop of the diocese? (hear, hear, and applause). Then it was laid down that "the bishop, or the Church of England chaplain, or clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of chaplain shall, under the bishop's instructions, fix the hours at which the church shall be made available to the Presbyterian or Wesleyan congregations." He did not think it was right that the chaplain of any one denomination should have the right to do that (applause). Then worse than before, there was a rule that "the bishop of the diocese may withdraw his assent to use the church for the worship of any congregation other than that of the Church of England whenever he shall think fit." Was that the treatment which the Church of Scotland was to receive? (applause). He was sure that House would say "no" (applause). The use for the Church in English garrison towns was regulated by the officer commanding the station. He fixed the hours of service according to the relative number of men belonging to the different denominations in the garrison at the time. They generally got

FAIR TREATMENT FROM MILITARY AUTHORITIES

and what they were asking was that some such arrangement should prevail in the use of the garrison churches in India. Then there was a rule that if there was any dissatisfaction the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland would be at liberty to ask the lieutenant-general that the matter might be referred for final decision to the Metropolitan. Correspondence in India was never very rapid, and with a little ingenuity the correspondence could easily be prolonged until the Scottish regiment had left the station. He had been in communication with Lord George Hamilton, and had received the following letter:—

"18th May, 1899.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 17th regarding the use of Government churches in India.

"I am afraid that my delay in replying to your letter of the 5th April has caused some inconvenience, but my official answer to the views expressed therein was delayed in consequence of the promulgation of the new rules. These rules are now under my consideration in Council, and until the Council have had the opportunity to express an opinion on them I cannot speak officially. But in the meantime I enclose a copy of the rules for the information of your committee."

"As regards rule 7, I would ask your committee to consider the undoubted difficulties which surround the question. Objections founded in part on usage and in part on the legal effect of the consecration of churches were taken to the rules issued in June, 1898, and they had therefore to be taken into careful consideration by the Government of India, with the result that (1) the ultimate appeal in case of difficulty has been transferred to the Metropolitan: and (2) that the denominations to which the operation of the rules will be confined have been specified. "With these two modifications the rules remain as they are. The Metropolitan has signified his intention of meeting in the most conciliatory spirit any applications which may be made by Presbyterians for the use of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England, and I have every hope that the rules as they now stand will be found to work smoothly, and promote the interests which your committee have at heart.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, George Hamilton."

They must see that, when Lord George Hamilton in Council considered these rules, he would have the mind of the Church of Scotland upon them (applause). He was perfectly certain that if the matter was put before him in the right way that Lord George Hamilton would do everything in his power to

SEE THAT JUSTICE WAS DONE TO THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

and the sooner they approached Lord George Hamilton before the matter went before him in Council the better for the interests of all concerned (applause). He hoped the Government of India would be strong enough and fair enough to brush aside the clamour which had been raised in the Indian Press, mainly by the chaplains of the Church of England in India, against the use of these churches by the Church of Scotland chaplains. But there were other difficulties of a much more serious nature. The churches in the Indian garrison towns were not sufficient for the number of British soldiers stationed in these garrisons. When they found the dining-rooms and other garrison accommodation being increased, surely the accommodation for the worship of God should also be increased when the number of soldiers in the garrison was increased (applause.) They did not expect the services of the Church of England to be interfered with for a mere handful of Presbyterians. The one remedy was that the Government of India should build additional churches, but as long as they had a right to use the Government churches and as long as no other churches were provided for their use, they must have these regulations so altered as to assure that they would have fair play (applause).

The committee noted that "the Metropolitan has signified his intention of meeting in the most conciliatory spirit any applications which may be made by Presbyterians for the use of churches." They had no doubt of the conciliatory views of the present Metropolitan, but they did not think that the Church of Scotland should be put in the position of asking, apparently as a favour from the chief officer of the Church of England in India the use of buildings which were erected by Government out of public funds for the use of both Churches (applause). As the committee had stated in their report the claim of the Church of Scotland was that wherever a Scottish regiment was quartered, and it might be added, wherever there was any considerable number of Scottish soldiers stationed, a church—not a lecture hall, theatre, recreation-room, or any such makeshift, but a proper church should be provided at suitable hours for her services (applause). The present Metropolitan, Dr. Welldon, was,

A MAN OF BROAD VIEWS AND CATHOLIC SYMPATHIES,

and he believed would do everything in his power to make those rules work smoothly, but this question having been raised, the Church of Scotland was not to be at the mercy of any Mertropolitan (applause). There had not been many Dr. Welldons in India (laughter and applause). It was not a fair position in which to put the Metropolitan who would have to contend against the clamour of his clergy. There were fanatics in the Church of England as there were in the Church of Scotland (laughter) and the clergy would make it uncomfortable for the Metropolitan if he gave facilities for the services of other Churches than their own. The regulation of the hours of service must be left to the military officer in command. The Church of England must have the preference, because it was the predominant partner. There were far more Episcopalian than there were Presbyterian soldiers. Many of those Church of England chaplains had conscientious objections—they might be reasonable or unreasonable—to the service of any other than the Episcopalian Church being conducted in the building for which they were repensible. They were not fighting for the dignity of the Church of Scotland. They were fighting for something far more important. They were fighting for the spiritual interests of their Scottish soldiers (applause). Their Scottish soldiers were feeling bitterly their exclusion from these churches and being relegated to lecture halls and sometimes theatres. They looked to them to defend their rights and as the guardians of their Presbyterian soldiers those brave men whom the country had delighted to honour they should not sit quietly and see them relegated to a second place (applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Story Principal of the University of Glasgow, in seconding the motion said it had sometime seemed to him that their modern chaplains had not altogether inherited the spirit of their former able firm and determined senior chaplain. There was such a thing as too great amiability,

TOO MEEK AND QUIETE A SPIRIT

(laughter)—when such questions had to be dealt with. He sometimes thought that if their chaplains had asserted themselves more firmly that they would not have had such aggression by the Anglican authorities. Now they were put under the domination of the Metropolitan of India. The present Metropolitan of India, they were told, was a very liberal-minded man; but if he was a very liberal-minded man it was very singular that his first act on his arrival in India should have been to agree to the new and intolerant regulations laid down with regard to the Church of Scotland. It was a most extraordinary thing that when they had two parties holding different views the decision of the question at issue between them should be put into the hand of the chief represeentatives of one of the parties. Even if he tried it was impossible that he should be impartial. The ultimate reference should have been to some impartial authority, such as the Governor-General, or the Governor of the Presidency. If any one section of the Queen's subjects in the United Kingdom and in the great empire beyond the seas, were entitled to the highest consideration in anything touching their social welfare or religious interests, surely it was the Scotch in India. Looking at the history of India in the last century, there were scores of Scotchmen there fighting for it, setting it, establising government law and order. He mentioned a number of the greatest names from Malcolm to Dalhousie. Who was it who commanded the Indian Army at the present moment, and who if he wanted to worship at the head of the Scotch regiments might go to a theatre or riding school? It was Sir William Lockhart, a son of the Scottish manse (applause). He reminded them of Hector Mocdonald, the most prominent soldier next to Sir William Lockhart in the army in India. These were the men who were to be turned out of the Church to worship elsewhere, and these who were to worship with them were the men who in every battle were always in the front, from the days of the relief of Lucknow to the days when the Gordons cleared the heights of Dargal (applause). He would say it was

AN OUTRAGE UPON THEIR NATIONAL FEELIMGS

as well as their religious feelings (applause). He believed it was only because the facts were not known that there had been such a deal of public apathy about it. He concluded by seconding the motion.

Mr. William Whitelaw, Perth (elder), said he was astouished that the feeling of the people had not been aroused to a sense of the insulting position in which their Presbyterian and Scottish regiments were placed in India, and he hoped that from that time forward it would engage the attention of all the Presbyteries. He knew he would be told that one of the difficulties in the way was that these Churches had been consecrated to the use of the Church of England. To that he would reply that, being Government churches, no difficulty should be raised to their having free access to these churches. If Episcopalians wished to have a church consecrated and kept entirely for themselves, let them build them for themselves (applause). In these days it was not too easy to obtain recruits from the Highland to feel the ranks of their Highland regiments, and he wondered what would be the effect of sending a regiment into the Highlands carrying at its head a banner on which was inscribed the words—"We will call upon you whenever there is hard work to do, but we will not allow you to worship according to the religion of your forefathers in the churches which we build." He agreed that under the present Metropolitan few difficulties were likely to arise, but it was

PLACING DR. WELLDON IN A FALSE POSITION

to ask him to decide these matters. It was said that some of the Episcopalian clergyman would make it uncomfortable for Dr. Welldon, if he opened the churches to the Scottish regiments. He knew Dr. Welldon as his old schoolmster, and he was well aware that when he had differed from Dr. Welldon he used to make it very uncomfortable for him (laughter). He believed that Dr. Welldon was a strong man—(laughter)—who would not allow himself to be unduly influenced by any clamour, but in spite of that they were right in claiming that no one in his position should have that burden laid on his shoulders. It should go forth from ministers and laymen alike throughout the country that the people of Scotland were determined that their soldiers should be allowed to worship in a church that was built by the Government (applause).

The Rev. Dr. Mitford Mitchell said he wished to give a crowning example from a letter which he had received from a daughter of the Church, of the way in which Scottish Presbyterian regiments were treated in India. The lady in question wrote:—The first Sunday after the Gordons returned from Dargai the commanding officer decided that it was too hot to have the service in the open air. The theatre was not available, and they had to revert to the barrack-room, with the result that half of the men could not get in, and had to return to their quarters. Nothing was decent or in order. A Highland regiment returning from victory herded in a barrack-room, while the English party were marched to their beautiful church! Is it known that one of the most frequent subjects of discussion in a Scottish regiment in India is that of church buildings, and endless discussions as to why they should never have a Scottish Church in India take place among the men." Proceeding, Dr. Mitford Mitchell said they talked of the liberal mindedness of the present Metropolitan. He (Dr. Mitchell) knew nothing about that, but when Dr. Welldon arrived in India he was met by the clamour to which allusion had been made, and if the Assembly had seen the correspondence he had seen they would be astonished at

THE BIGOTRY OF SOME CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

The very first act that liberal-minded Metropolitan was in conjunction with Lord Curzon, the son of minister of the Church of England, to substitute his own regulations for those of the Commander-in-Chief. He hoped they would leave nothing undone in the Church to redress what was a most scandalous state of matters (applause).

Dr. Marshall Lang, in supporting the motion, said that formerly there was less occasion for such a question as had now been raised. But a new spirit had arisen in the case of some of the clergy of the Church of England. The whole position had become accentuated. He believed that many men in the Church of England were pained at the position they occupied with regard to the Church of Scotland. That position was that apostolic succession and the apostolic episcopate was essential to the being of a Church, and that without that others could only be recognised as schismatics. It was putting the Metropolitan in a false position to make him umpire as to whether the use of those churches should be given to Presbyterian soldiers. The Church of Scotland would go forward on this question with one voice and one spirit showing that the position to which they were dragged by those new regulattons was unjust was humiliating, was an insult to their nationality, was an insult to their common brotherhood, and it was not for them merely a question between the Church of Scotland and the Church of England, but it was a question for Tommy Atkins, for the British Presbyterian soldier, for our brave troops in regard to what was highest and best in the army. Dr. Scott said he would have them realise the solemnity of their position. They would need all their diplomacy, and along with quiet and courteous diplomacy, they would have to have behind them a much more strongly organised body of opinion than they had even there expressed in the General Assembly that day. They must let the Government see that they had got Scotland behind them, and they must take steps, so that the sentiment and opinion of Scotland would get proper expression opon this point. He suggested that the committee should draw up a memorandum and a preparation of the case in such a form that it could be immediately used among the consitituents in Scotland, and especially among the congregations of Scotland,.

The deliverance was adopted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhamo, 2,027 tons, Commander Robert Leslie, cleared yesterday, for Poudicherry, with the same bottom cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Leslie and child, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Cook.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Henry Bolckow s...	Bennett	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kilwa s..............	McLean	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Bhamo, Captain Leslie, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Pondicherry.

The steamer Clan Grant, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bhamo s—1 cases cutlery, Esmail Habib and Co; 4 cases cutlery, Shurufally Fyebally and Co.
City of London s—140 boxes candles, Essabhoy M Abdeally.
Hispania s—5 cases glassware, Hussonally Allibhoy; 6 cases plate glass, K Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—1 cases writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally; 3 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
Caledonia s—32 cases oilmenstores, 8 cases provisions, 18 cases medicine, and 11 cases biscuits, B Nazarally; 13 cases soap, 43 packages biscuits, 29 cases provision, 18 cases medicine, 119 cases oilmenstores, and 17 cases vinegar, Essoofally Rassoolbhoy; 33 cases oilmenstores and 42 cases provision Badrodin Nazorally.

FROM HULL.

Alecto s—41 package biscuit, H Rahimtoola Suleman; 21 bales writing paper, Ebrahim Mahomedali.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannisburger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzinfels s—12 cases paper, E Mahomedally.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1899.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 21st instant, and posted to No. 1 Company, No. 1 Sub-division:—Gr. A. J. Herbert.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

993-531-27—Roughton and B—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha vs The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co Ld—Craigie L and O.
998-852-37—Ardeshir H and D—Hargowandas Prunjiwandas and others vs Bai Jadaovon an another—Shamrao P.
1001-257-93—Maganlal and R—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Rachoppa Virappa Karajgi and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

19578-98—Raghowji Vizpal vs Narondas Parmanand—R F Turner.
22005-98—Mahomedali Moola Tyabjee vs John Campbell—Smetham B and N.
22009-98—Mahomedali Moola Tyabjee vs E Sturn.
1011-181-91—Bhaishunker and K—Zoolekabai vs Rassoobai—Tyebjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-38—Crawford B and Co—Kora Lalje vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
625-97—M H Khan—Kaloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Manaji Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

163-95—Tyabjee D and C Kola—Juggunath vs Dewji—M H Khan.
521-98—Little and Co—Yemnabai and others vs Joosub Hasum and another—Payne G and S.
530-98—Payne G and S—Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co and Craigie L and O.
48-1082-99—B V N Kirtikar—Hira Zulla and others vs Koli Gowria Juggonath—R P Bharucha.
106-3933-99—H J R Hemming—Ismail Hajee Noormahomed vs Shamjeebhai Akbai—Wadia and G.
736-98—Sorabjee and J—Jafferbhai Khakeebhai vs. Prithai Khakeebhai and others Daftary and F.
51-99—Ardeshir H and D—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee—Thakurdas D and Co.
102-99—In person—Krishnajee Sewram vs Mooktajee Parajee and another—Janardhan and A.
105-99—Payne G and S—Lukmidas Anandji vs Radhakisson Govindram—Ardeshir H and D.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Vigil of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist.

6 p.m.—Evensong, (Choral)—Hymns 446 and 221.

Saturday 24th—Festival of Saint John the Baptist.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, (Choral)—Hymns Introit 2 321 and 441.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

LADIES WHY SUFFER

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purnimen vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	18	11	17	55	23	19	19	9
Thursday, June 22nd	0	25	0	94	0	20	0	32
Total	18	36	18	49	23	39	19	41
Total fall to June 22nd, 1898	19	48	21	93	22	78	19	46
Total fall to June 22nd, 1897	11	45	10	54	12	17	12	95

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	88
20th June, 1899	0	70
Total	25	28

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	10	10
Tuesday, June 20th 1899	3	35
Total	13	45
Total up to 20th June, 98	8	22
Total up to 20th June, 97	2	44

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

During the ending Monday (8 A. M.), 17th June, 1899.

Bandora	11	58	Ahmedabad	0	75
Panjoo	10	75	Viramgam	1	38
Vaiturana	8	59	Wadhwan	2	57
Palghur	6	91	Dabhor	1	54
Gholvad	5	6	Sevalia	1	14
Daman	5	58	Godhra	0	47
Bulsar	5	78	Kharaghora, (Patri)	1	48
Nowsari	7	4	Limkhari	0	20
Surat	3	21	Dohad	1	7
Kim	2	40	Minergarb	1	53
Broach	1	70	Rutlam	3	75
Baroda	1	27	Nagda	1	85
Mehmadabad	1	45			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE, 1899.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·574	Calm	5	98·6	79·6	83	0·41	1·14	−0·[illegible]
Sirsa	29·550	NE	7	101·[illegible]	79·1	78	...	0·41	...
Delhi	29·556	E	7	[illegible]	79·5	77	0·14	1·56	+0·13
Agra	29·517	SE	6	97·5	81·9	76	0·03	1·68	+0·36
Cawnpore	29·514	Calm	3	94·8	79·6	83	...	2·78	...
Allahabad	29·552	WSW	5	90·1	79·8	87	0·02	2·51	−0·31
Jhansi	29·547	SW	4	[illegible]	77·1	87	0·19	3·52	+1·15
Jacobabad	29·4[illegible]9	S[illegible]	5	111·3	91·0	62	0·01	0·00	−0·01
Karachi	29·518	WSW	18	94·4	83·8	82	0·78	0·00	−0·16
Jeypore	29·5[illegible]9	NNE	3	[illegible]	75·9	87	...	1·60	+1·38
Ajmere	29·5[illegible]6	C	6	93·4	75·6	87	...	1·00	−0·01
Deesa	29·552	W	17	93·1	74·5	87	1·24	1·00	+0·26
Ahmedabad	29·577	SSW	4	90·2	79·1	87	0·27	2·29	...
Bhuj	29·573	WSW	24	91·8	83·9	75	0·19	0·64	−0·50
Jamnagar	29·5[illegible]0	SW	2[illegible]	93·0	82·3	70	0·[illegible]6	0·11	...
Rajkot	29·539	W	17	93·9	78·5	75	...	4·2[illegible]	+1·55
Bhawnagar Para	29·602	SW	11	89·6	78·8	81	...	3·24	..
Veraval	29·60	W	15	84·5	82·[illegible]	87	..	3·80	...
Neemuch	29·593	WSW	16	79·5	72·0	96	0·42	6·31	+4·38
Indore	29·636	WSW	6	75·8	[illegible]0·1	98	...	6·39	+1·82
Saugor	29·625	WSW	7	81·2	72·1	86	0·20	3·79	+0·25
Jubbulpore	29·600	WSW	4	81·4	74·1	80	0·25	1·79	−3·79
Hoshangabad	?	SW	2	81·7	73.2	90	0·06	4·89	−0·24
Khandwa	29·660	W	10	81·[illegible]	73·1	84	0·01	2·40	−1·47
Raipur	29·63[illegible]	SW	7	89·3	76·6	79	0·06	3·49	−1·61
Nagpur	29·655	WSW	11	85·2	75·[illegible]	76	...	2·07	−3·56
Amraoti	29·665	W	14	86·6	71·3	75	...	3·75	−0·43
Akola	29·669	WSW	11	80·5	74·2	74	...	3·52	+0·10
Surat	29·639	S	8	85·6	73·0	98	..	13·96	+8·34
Malegaon	29·651	WSW	1[illegible]	81·[illegible]	7[illegible]·6	68	...	3·08	−0·[illegible]9
Bombay	29·638	WSW	16	84·4	77·5	79	3·16	17·93	+5·28
Poona	29·720	WSW	20	85·0	69·5	77	...	4·02	+0·45
Ahmednagar	29·708	W	[illegible]7	83·8	70·4	73	0·17	4·69	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	17	79·9	69·[illegible]	86	0·04	4·46	...
Sholapur	29·712	WSW	25	93·7	74·0	61	...	0·95	−3·66
Ratnagiri	29·743	SW	10	85·[illegible]	75·5	87	0·19	25·11	+2·23
Belgaum	29·747	S W	2[illegible]	77·[illegible]	[illegible]4·8	88	0·00	8·63	+3·37
Goa	29·787	WNW	10	86·0	71·4	83	0·16	23·78	..
Karwar	29·784	WSW	[illegible]	85·[illegible]	8[illegible]·5	76	0·35	24·74	−2·77
Mangalore	29·821	W	[illegible]3	86·[illegible]	77·9	7[illegible]	0·17	27·63	+0·65
Calicut	29·822	Calm	7	86·2	75·5	81	...	36·03	+6·[illegible]0
Cochin	29·831	NNE	...	87·6	75·6	88	0·01	23·18	+2·13
Bangalore	29·835	WSW	13	86·3	[illegible]5·[illegible]	76	0·05	0·75	−2·07
Secunderabad	29·707	W	18	97·7	75·4	61	0·05	1·63	−1·83
Masulipatam	29·691	NW	1[illegible]	95·1	85·0	66	...	0·91	−3·18
Bellary	29·77[illegible]	W	1[illegible]	89·7	75·2	56	...	1·79	+0·47
Cuddapah	29·751	NW	M	97·1	81·9	[illegible]7	...	0·18	−2·70
Madras	29·726	WSW	8	99·0	80·0	59	...	0·11	−1·49
Coimbatore	29·801	SW	5	92·5	71·6	58	...	0·50	−0·63
Trichinopoly	29·781	W	8	101·6	78·8	60	..	0·16	−0·85
Negapatam	29·759	SW	12	10[illegible]·5	79·9	70	...	0·27	−0·97
Colombo	29·853	SW	5	86·5	78·5	77	...	7·56	+1·33
Aden	29·67[illegible]	E	8	94·3	82·[illegible]	60	..	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 1·10 (20·22); G. T. H., 0·94 (19·51); St. G. H., 0·83 (19·60); C. P., 0·17 (17·93).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Ahmedabad the pressure has been steady or has changed only by small amounts over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 24 at Sholapur, 20 at Belgaum and Bombay, 18 at Malegaon, and 16 at Neemuch.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in all districts except in Sind and at most stations in the Mradras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where it is in slight excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a general rise in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (3·16"), over an inch at Jeypore (1·24"), light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Lahore, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Indore, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Goa, and a few drops at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbalpore, Hoshangabad, Poona, Mangalore, Callicut and Cochin.

The monsoon on the West Coast of Cochin and Surat appears to be increasing in strength and to-day the weather conditions seem to be somewhat more favourable for rain than they were yesterday. In Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces rain is to be expected. The monsoon in the centre of the Arabian Sea appears to be decreasing in force since the 20th. The weather is abnormally cool over the greater part of the country.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Thursday: Pressure changes are small everywhere except in the Punjab where the barometer has risen briskly. Pressure is in slight to moderate excess except over the western desert where it is in slight defect. Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and Rajputana and is largely below normal in Central India, the Central and North Western Provinces. Winds have changed to South-East at diamond island and have increased in strength. Fairly general rainfall has occurred in Rajputana; the Western States of Central India, Konkan, Gujarat, Assam, North Bengal and Burma Coast; showers in North-West Provinces and Punjab. Pressure conditions have changed but slightly and with the exception of Burma Stations winds continue to be fairly normal.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 21.

10 p.m.	80·5

THURSDAAY.—JUNE 22.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	80·6

"THIEVES! POLICE! MURDER!" are the blood-curdling cries which are sometimes heard in the silent watches of the night coming from the bed of some unfortunate sufferer from what is termed a disordered liver, or dyspepsia. Horrible nightmares are a common feature of these complaints, and the lives of the victims become a burden to them in consequence. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous for the cures they have wrought in such cases, because they act directly upon the liver. The ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to that organ, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow. The Pills are also the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea and flatulency.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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Price 8 Annas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

AT the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 26,40,000 allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 13,40,000 to Bombay, Rs. 5,70,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 37 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to the extent of Rs 4,50,000, to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d., at which 37 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. An extra allotment was made of Rs. 10,000 of Bills, to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week, Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s, 3 3-4d.

In Consols there was a further drop yesterday of 3-16 per cent., to 107 7-8. French Rentes were again quoted at 101 1-4 ex.; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25 19 1-2 fcs. Indian sterling loan remained at 114 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 9-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent., at 60 3-4 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unchanged at 4 88 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapseed the quotation was 37s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market strong in tone ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapseed, 36 1-4s, per 416 lbs. June-July shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a strong market ; Brown Rapeseed, 35s. per 416 lbs, June-July shipment to Antenerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market strong ; Linseed, 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs. same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market strong.

Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, to 3 3-8d. per lb. ; and American arrivals were lower all round to a like extent, at 3 19-64d. per lb. for June delivery and 3 17-64 for October-November. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports, *nil*. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 3-16 cent. in New York, to 6 1-16 cents. per lb. ; September Futures 14 points, to 5·66 cents., and December 11 points, to 5·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

Locally, the tone of the Cotton Market to-day has been dull. Exporters bought 1,525 bales, and the Mills 825 bales. Prices ruled in buyers favour.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Quiet but firm in tone, these markets are generally the same, leaving a decline of 1-4 an. in prices in the former.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,302	bales.
Wheat	29,451	cwts.
Linseed	9,992	"
Rapeseed	9,521	"
Poppyseed	1,046	"
Castorseed	1,360	"
Rice	2,273	"

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s.4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Paper was done to a fair extent ; but marchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed steady as followf :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT-PAPER.— Rates declined to-day to 100 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 9-16 for Account ; for Threes 94 was quoted.

SHARES are dull. Lukhmidas Mill are Rs. 15 lower, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2. to Rs. 1,297 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here, this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here, yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 21st instant at midnight, and she is expected here on Monday, the 26th instant, at midnight.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th June :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paidup	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 30,09,121 8 9 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,19,383 6 7	44,28,504	15	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	85,95,743	9	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,[illegible],688	12	8
Sundries	8,67,703	10	1
Total	397,76,9[illegible]	15	8
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	66,09,895	1	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	55,20,344	9	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	42,41,356	4	11
Bills discounted and purchased	77,83,054	3	8
Balances with other Banks	11,71,875	7	4
Bullion	6,503	0	5
Dead stock	8,91,901	0	0
Stamps	12,195	6	4
Sundries	1,17,121	14	3
	270,94,679	13	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	126,82,261	2	4
Total	397,76,943	15	8

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 6th June, 1899 :—

	June 6.			June 13.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,13,45,540	14	4	2,18,71,063	11	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,28,36,605	11	1	5,51,76,201	12	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,16,766	1	8	2,67,995	10	1
Sundries	27,40,410	12	8	27,88,262	5	6
	10,62,39,353	7	9	10,92,03,526	6	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	95,79,023	0	0	95,66,560	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,11,805	8	0	76,06,635	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,95,95,218	5	8	1,90,92,335	2	9
Accounts of Credit do.	1,82,61,399	1	7	1,84,09,689	1	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,98,90,316	7	11	2,05,30,110	11	10
Balances with other Banks	7,42,716	14	10	5,97,0 9	8	6
Bullion	6,654	10	4	6,683	15	7
Dead Stock	13,20,231	5	4	13,19,610	3	9
Stamps	10,146	0	10	9,978	9	2
Sundries	15,97,657	7	1	16,12,460	11	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	99,55,212	11	0	1,91,94,259	8	6
Do. at Branches	1,75,69,561	1	2	1,97,57,852	5	1
Rs.	10,62,39,353	7	9	10,29,03,526	6	3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·701
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·8
Dew Point		76·3
Relative humidity of Air		·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·1
General Directions of wind*		WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	391
Fall of Rain		0·32
Total fall during month		17·76
" " year		19·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd		0·17

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROMMELIN—June 15, at Dharmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain C Y Crommelin, 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWLEY—DICKSON—June 11, at Bhadrak (Orissa), by the Rev M J Coltken, William George Crawley, B-N Railway, to Emily Adeline Harriet Dickson (widow).

DEATHS.

BARTON—June 19, at Calcutta, George Charles Barton, aged 47 years.

CAMERON—June 15, at Lucknow, Robert Croll, infant son of Matt B Cameron, Canning College.

McDERMOTT—June 13, at Rawalpindi, Margaret McDermott, Lady Superior of the Presentation Convent, Rawalpindi, in the 44th year of her age.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

THE Transvaal crisis continues, and Consols continue to fall. Yesterday they declined three points, making the total thirteen-sixteenths. The Cabinet are said to be unanimous, supporting the policy pursued with such pertinacity by the Colonial Secretary before and since the disastrous failure of the Jameson Raid. But it is strangely added that there is considerable doubt as to the line the Opposition may take. The doubt must, to all appearance, delay the pushing of matters to the extreme of declaring war and invading the territory of the South African Republic, and that of the Orange Free State, in defensive alliance with it. Public opinion might declare against an act of undisguised aggression, recalling the high-handed policy of Sir Bartle Frere—the Prancing Pro-Consul who excited the indignation of Lord Hartington and the British electorate nearly twenty years ago. The situation is tense, but the event may justify President Kruger in declaring that the Government will not venture to declare war upon a mere Party vote. The President would nevertheless show even more political acumen by giving the Johannesburghers the franchise and the right to return, say, four members to the Rand.

THE growth of the port of Calcutta was admirably described in a paper read on June 1st before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Sir Charles Cecil Stevens, K.C.S.I. The lecturer, though modestly disclaiming any right to be considered an expert in regard to the administration of the port, is eminently qualified for his task by having been for five or six years Chairman of the Port Commissioners and as such having taken a practical interest in its affairs. Sir Charles Stevens went back nearly three hundred years to trace the beginnings of the modern activity which has made Calcutta a busy port. Even in remote antiquity the western mouth of the Ganges possessed an important trade in silks and other products which were carried to the distant Malabar Coast from the great river, though piracy, that lawless form of competition, harassed the merchants on the way. The Portuguese in the 16th century settled at Chittagong and at Satgaon, and for over a hundred years had the European trade to themselves, the discovery of the Cape route having brought ships at last to the shores of India. They anchored their ships in Garden Reach, and sent cargoes from Europe and the Spice Islands up to Satgaon in small boats, which brought down precious freights of rice, cotton, cloths, sugar, myrabollams, long pepper, butter and oil, for return shipment. The river—as it does to this day—silted up, and the native merchants had to leave Satgaon and come lower down to meet their trade. They cleared the jungle and built the village of Govindpur, now occupied by Fort William and Hastings, on the left bank of the Hugli, and also established a mart for cotton goods at Satanati, where the Calcutta Mint and the Mayo Hospital now stand. By the middle of the 17th century Portugal had grown indifferent to Indian affairs, and some servants of the energetic East India Company came to Hugli, which had replaced Satgaon as a trade centre. For thirty years the Company struggled with what Sir Charles Stevens describes as the rapacity of the native administrators, but the position becoming unbearable, the English merchants decided to imitate the Dutch and Portuguese and establish a fortified settlement. Job Charnock was then at Hugli, he stood high in the favour of the East India Company, which described him as "A person that has served us faithfully above 20 years, and hath never, as we understand, been a prowler for himself, beyond what was just and modest." This "person's" advice was followed, a squadron was sent from England, and an engagement ensued. The English suffered little loss, but decided to leave Hugli and settle at Satanati From this they moved later, and after varying fortune, the Emperor Aurangzebe, in his wisdom, made it easy for Job Charnock to settle at a village near Satanati. In 1700 this settlement was for the first time called Calcutta, and the new trade mart grew with a rapidity that justified the foresight of those who fought for it.

The first English ship for Hugli was the Lyoness in 1650, with a cargo of money and goods of the value of £7,336. In a little over a hundred years the outward trade amounted annually to over three and a quarter millions, the inward to something less than half that amount. We must skip the intervening years and try to realise that the import trade for 1897-98 from foreign countries alone, exclusive of the coasting trade, was twenty-nine crores and sixty-five lakhs, while the exports totaled close on forty-five crores. The goods imported and exported vary considerably from year to year. Cotton fabrics moved in 1897-98 to the front of the imports, a reversal of the old order, when they headed the exports. Sugar, too, was imported to the extent of 113 lakhs, and salt, that used to be made in Bengal, now costs Calcutta 52 lakhs as an import. Machinery and railway plant from Europe amount to two hundred lakhs ; gold, whether brought with a view to future currency reforms, or to adorn the wearers of jewels, was imported in 1897 to the extent of two crores and one-third. At the head of the exports stands jute, tea coming next, a long way down, but rapidly rising. Hides and skins, and seeds, raw cotton, twist and yarn are other articles of export. The only old exports that are still shipped in any quantity are opium, indigo, lac, silk, and saltpetre. The new Bengal industry, coal-mining, contributes its quota to the outward trade of Calcutta. In 1896-97 the exports were 678,000 tons. They rose in 1898 to one million and a quarter. The only present limit to the trade seems to be the capacity of the railway to carry coal to the jetties.

The Hugli has from the very earliest time given trouble to the merchants of Calcutta. It cuts away the bank to the north of the town, and the mud removed silts up the channels in an ever varying and capricious manner. The Court of Directors in or about 1727 wisely remarked, when sanctioning protective works, that they ought to have been undertaken when the river "was first discovered to gullup away the ground." Yet even as late as 1853 little had been done. The grumblers of that day complained of the absence of quays, fixed landing-stages, jetties, or even floating-piers. There were, however, such absolute necessities as moorings and lights, and surveys had been made and were maintained by Government. The reason alleged for the continued neglect of the banks was a very insufficient one, that even our much abused Bombay Municipality would hardly have advanced :—"A general and indefinite idea was current that a comprehensive plan would some day be devised for securing greater advantages." Talk, surveys, plans, estimates, have all had their turn, but the river still silts up. Nevertheless, much has been done, or where would have been the manifest, and ever increasing prosperity of Calcutta as a port ? The Port Commissioners comprise many of the ablest and most representative citizens, and their work includes the charge of the port, an extent of twenty miles, and the lighting and survey of its approaches. The income of the port, which was in 1897-98 nearly sixty-two lakhs, is rapidly increasing. Though the debt incurred by the Port Commissioners is pretty heavy—four crores and nine lakhs,—their credit is high, and they can borrow with an ease only second to that of Government itself. They have doubled the jetties, built tea warehouses and petroleum jetties and sheds, and have constructed a dock at a cost of nearly two millions sterling. They have improved the lighting and the surveys, and incessantly examine the bad parts of the river, keeping the pilots informed of every change. It is not the Commissioners' fault that the bad character of the Hugli and its channels has not improved, but has in fact deteriorated from its condition of even 150 years ago. The "James and Mary" shoal—so called from a ship of the name wrecked there in 1690—in the middle of the Hugli, above the confluence with that river of the Rupnarain, is the worst bit. There are many schemes for improving the navigation of the Hugli, and for evading or removing these obnoxious shoals. Various canal-cuttings have been suggested, but have not been attempted, none of the plans inspiring confidence or being too costly. In 1895, the Hugli showed a decided tendency to get rapidly worse, and though local experts hoped and believed that the damage done would not be permanent, it was decided to have an "opinion" from an engineer who had made incorrigible rivers his special study. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt was invited to examine the Hugli. He came, and all the authorities in Calcutta are unanimous in agreeing that his inquiries were exhaustive and his views generally sound. Not only that, but they agree with him in his objections to the schemes already proposed. One of the features of his plan is to cunningly turn the freshets, that map up the James and Mary shoals, to a good use in scouring away the sandbanks. We cannot unfortunately find space for his cleverly devised scheme. It is estimated to cost about twenty lakhs and a-half. Now, Mr. Apjohn and Captain Petley, both experts, with long experience of these shoals, agree as to the admirable nature of Mr. Vernon Harcourt's scheme, but fear that it would be necessary to add other works at considerable expense, to prevent dangerous erosion of the opposite bank. They give very precise reasons for their fears, and this divergence of opinion in those on whom they relied for advice has made the Port Commissioners pause. Mr. Lindon W. Bates, an American Engineer who was consulted regarding the works in the Scheldt below Antwerp, and who has planned and constructed the powerful dredgers to be used by the Russian Government in the Volga, advises the erection of certain walls with the removal, by dredging, of a triangular piece of land. He says that two dredgers, still larger than those on the Volga, would do the work. Mr. Bates estimates the cost if done by the Port Commissioners at 75 lakhs of rupees. He offers to do the work himself for £540,000, or he would execute it, receiving no payment until all was completed, when he would accept £1,000,000, and give a guarantee for 20 years under certain terms of payment and penalties. Mr. Vernon Harcourt naturally criticises Mr. Bates's proposals, though they are approved of by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Apjohn, and the Deputy Conservator, Captain Petley. Action, however, is suspended in face of the magnitude of the work. Great as may be the difficulties, there is no doubt that until the Hugli is harnessed and kept within bounds, the Port of Calcutta can never attain its full development.

THE health of Bombay as denoted by the weekly mortality statistics shows a slight improvement. The total number of deaths was 500 as against 448 in 1898. The plague returns show that the deaths far outnumber the new cases, which is a further sign of the subsidence in the pestilence. In Byculla, there were 10 deaths, Tadwadi coming next with five ; while there were eleven wards in which no death has occurred. There has been a slight outbreak of small-pox in Worli and district, six deaths being recorded. Remittent fever is not so violent as last year, but phthisis is still very acute. The number of deaths registered last year from this cause was 57, whereas in the week under notice there were 90, in addition to which there were 88 victims to other complaints of the respiratory system. In the mofussil the plague reports also indicate a slight improvement. In Surat City the total mortality fell from 70 to 65, plague being on the decline, and in Thana district the cases of plague were principally confined to the fishermen of Manori village. Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts are practically free, and at Cutch a gratifying improvement has taken place, which the Political Agent considers is due to the combined effect of sealing up all houses and to the abating virulence of the disease. There was a slight increase in Poona district, but in Nasik there was again an increase, the figures being 20 indigenous cases and 15 deaths against 10 and 9 for the preceding week. In Satara districts statistics fell off in point of numbers, while in Belgaum district affairs remain about the same. Dharwar, Bijapur, Kolaba, Karachi and Ratnagiri districts report steady decreases, but in Kanara district the village of Havji was newly infected, reporting five indigenous cases. In Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country plague is still gradually increasing, the figures being 87 cases and 74 deaths against 79 and 55, respectively, in the previous week. An epidemic of typhoid fever is reported to be prevailing in the Kolhapur town.

THE Peace Conference, still sitting at the Hague, does not seem to lessen the expenditure on preparations for war, which were so onerous that the nations welcomed the Czar's Rescript as glad tidings of great joy to the tax-payers and the Chancellors of the Exchequer all the world over. The House of Commons has been asked to raise four million sterling to arm the defences of Greater Britain and to build barracks at home and abroad. When built, soldiers must be found to occupy them and to man the defences. But recruiting does not supply the men—or boys—required to fill the ranks of the army as it stands at present with the recent modest addition of five thousand to the former totals. The money can be found by increasing the Income Tax or other devices. But where are the recruiting sergeants to find the men ? The expansion of the Empire is making heavy demands on the large, but not illimitable resources of the United Kingdom. In the last four years the expenditure connected with the new Imperialism has increased to an amount equal to the interest on the whole National Debt. A revenue of £1,12,000,000 does not suffice to meet the enormous strain. This year the Budget was balanced by an increase of the Wine Duties and a Stamp Duty on the shares of companies—and the absorption of half the Sinking Fund for the reduction of the National Debt. Heavy taxation must in the nature of things be resorted to next year and in the years to follow, to meet the obligations incurred by the continuous additions to the Navy, to say nothing of the Army and land forces generally. Officers, crews and equipment must be provided for every new battleship and cruiser, with new shore defences for the colonies and the vast stretches of unproductive territory which can never be colonised by our Home population. The bill will be heavy, and the luckless tax-payer will have to pay it as best he can.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, F. VENTRIS, C. B., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, left Bombay, yesterday morning, for Deolali, on a tour of inspection. A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure. General Ventris will return to Bombay on Saturday next.

YESTERDAY, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Luxmon Narayan Joshi, Sub-editor of the "Gurakhi" newspaper, to take his trial at the High Court, on the charge of sedition.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade reversed the order of transfer, made by Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the cases against Dada Meya Shaik Yacoob and three others from the court of Mr. Hamilton, second Presidency Magistrate, to the court of Mr. P. H. Dastur, third Presidency Magistrate. It was remarked that the Chief Presidency Magistrate has the power to withdraw any case from any one of the subordinate magistrates and refer it for enquiry or trial to any other magistrate. The objection to jurisdiction, therefore, failed. It appeared, however, that the orders in question were made *ex parte* in consequence of a letter from the Commissioner of Police, without notice to either party. This was a fatal defect, and their lordships reversed the orders and directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to proceed in the matter after due notice to the complainant and the accused persons.

LIEUT. G. WARNEFORD, 44th (Gurkha) Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to act as Second in Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent, Savantvadi.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I.C.S., has been appointed Political Agent at Rewa Kantha.

THE services of the Rev. J. A. R. Brookes, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MR. E. G. L. LAIRD-MACGREGOR, I.C.S., has been appointed official visitor of the Karwar prison.

THE services of Lieutenant F. A. Cassels, A.-D.-C. to the Political Resident, Aden, are replaced at the services of the Government of India.

THE Volunteer's Officers Decoration has been conferred on Major W. Shipp, of the G. I. P. Volunteers.

THE services of Mr. P. R. Caddell, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

AFTER prolonged dwindling the plague returns in Calcutta on Monday reached vanishing point.

IN a railway accident at Flushing, the daughter of M. Roth, the Swiss Delegate to the Peace Conference, and two guards were killed.

SATURDAY'S cholera returns in Karachi showed 2 cases and 1 death only ; and the returns for the 19th show no cases and 2 deaths.

A FIRE has occurred in the Victoria Docks, London, in a shed, and on the steamer Banffshire. Two firemen operating on the flames were killed.

DURING the season Colonel E. G. Barrow will lecture at the United Service Institute on Stonewall Jackson, Colonel Rundall on the American Civil War, and General Beresford Lovett on the Mahratta War.

SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN returns from Ootacamund to Hyderabad on Sunday evening. His Highness the Nizam goes to Calcutta in December to discuss State affairs with His Excellency the Viceroy.

To their other successes in Simla this season the representatives of Patiala added a victory in the annual chess tournament ; Raja Babu, A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja, having scored 27 wins out of 28 games.

THE mofussil health reports for the week ending 9th instant, just published, show that an epidemic of fever, the nature of which has since been determined to be typhoid, is prevailing in the Kolhapur town.

THE water-supply for use of the troops at the Malakand Kotal has fallen from 12,000 to 2,000 gallons daily, and, as was done last year, has had to be supplemented by water brought from the North Camp.

RETIRED Honorary Commissioned Officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, when employed on plague duty, are to be granted travelling allowances on the scale admissible to officers of the first class.

THE Moghal Serai-Gya extension of the East Indian Railway will probably be open for traffic in December, when it is expected the big bridge over the Sone will be finished, The formal opening may not take place till the beginning of next year.

WORK on the Baran-Daltongunge branch of the Moghul Serai extension is now in full swing, and has made good progress, though the final arrangements for the acquisition of the land were only completed on June 1st.

MR. JUSTICE HANDLAY has been far from well since his appointment to the Calcutta High Court. He has not been able to take his seat on the Bench for some little time past. The learned Judge has left Calcutta for Kurseong on a short stay in the hope of shaking off the obstinate attack of fever from which he has been suffering.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN telegraphed her sympathy to President Loubet when he was mobbed at the Auteuil Races.

SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY and Mr. Justice Burkitt of the Allahabad High Court go home by the Peninsular on July 15th ; and Mr. Justice Aikman follows as soon as the Court rises for the vacation. Mr. Justice Knox will spend the vacation at Naini Tal, joining Mr. Justice Blair, who will act as vacation Judge, for the confirmation of capital sentence whenever the need arises.

OUT of a whirlwind of transfers in the Punjab it has come about that for the moment the civil and criminal administration of Lahore is almost entirely in the hands of native officers. The Divisional and Sessions Judge, the District Judge, the Assistant District Judge and the Small Cause Court Judge are all natives : while on the executive side there are three native Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioner, the Treasury Officer, and the Assistant Commissioner are the only European officials.

A COLOMBO telegram the U. S. S. First-class cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived at Colombo yesterday morning. On landing the Admiral was received by a guard of honour. The Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association forwarded an address of welcome, which was presented to him in a silver casket on his landing. A thousand pounds of tea was presented to the officers and men to accentuate the feeling of kinship now existing between the two countries.

THE outturn of rubber from the forests of Assam showed a considerable decrease during 1897-98, only 2,846 maunds being extracted against 4,047 maunds in the previous year. The majority of the rubber comes from the Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts, and the decrease in the outturn is due to the gradual but steady destruction of the trees by tappers whose working in forests that contain scattered trees it has been found impossible to control. The revenue derived from rubber was only Rs. 39,000 against Rs. 56,000 in the previous year.

AS acetylene gas and self-generating acetylene gas lamps are being introduced into India, it is worth nothing that a draft notification, which it is proposed to issue in regard to carbide of calcium (the raw material for the manufacture of acetylene gas), has been published in the "Gazette" with the view of eliciting possible objections or suggestions. In exercise of the powers conferred under the Petroleum Act, VIII of 1899, the provisions of certain sections of that Act are applied to the material in question, and 5lbs. is fixed as the limit of the quantity that may be imported, transported, or kept by any one person without a license. Detailed rules regarding transport and storage have been drawn up.

THE Lahore paper writes :—After the experience of the Birthday Gazette—when it was discovered, with a shock of surprise in all the Secretariats, that Honours were for the most part being given to the men who did the hard work—and now that the value of irrigation is being more appreciated than in Lord Elgin's reign, it is quite on the cards, we imagine, that the claims of deserving retired pensioners of the Irrigation Department will receive greater consideration. When the grants for colonisation on the new branches of existing canals or on others in course of construction, like the Jhelum project, come to be allotted, we trust that the services of the men whose labours alone make the land worth anything, will not be altogether ignored.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 20 was 500, giving a death-rate of 30·50 per annum per thousand as against 26·38 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers ; 53, plague ; 6, small-pox ; 10, measles ; 1, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 90, phthisis ; 41, diseases of the nervous system ; 88, affections of the respiratory organs ; 34, diarrhœa ; 17, dysentery ; 18, still-born; 9, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 20 ; Brahmin, 8 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 239 ; Hindu outcaste, 56 ; Musalman, 127 ; Parsee, 23 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 13; Urasian, 2; European, 1; Negro-African, 3 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 123 as against 192 the corresponding period of last year, and 257 the average over the past five years.

A BOX containing five thousand sovereigns is missing from the steamer Alameda. The box was missed between Sydney and San Francisco.

THE steamer Paris which struck on the Lowland Rocks, part of the Manacles, on May 21st, is still stranded, and has been transferred to the underwriters.

A STRIKE of 1,800 trackmen on the Canadian section of the Grand Trunk Railway began on May 22. The men demand an increase of pay.

DAWSON CITY, in the Yukon, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The Bank of British North America and the Bank of Commerce, were burned out, and a large quantity of money was destroyed in the safe of the former. The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 dols., the loss of money alone amounting to 1,000,000 dols. No lives were lost.

No small consternation has been created by the Rev. John M'Neill's unfortunate address by which he roused the indignation of the Highlanders. After the meeting closed many expressions of regret were heard to fall from the lips of leaders in the House, and it was even said that the incident had done more than Achnasheen and Inverness to rouse Highland Free Churchmen against the Union. "What a pity !" exclaimed a leading member of the House, "What a pity such an unfortunate incident occurred." Everywhere little knots of melancholy faces could be seen wofully contemplating the wreck the Reverend Mr M'Neill had made, and it was even said that Union had been put back at least five years.

FROM the proceedings in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, remarks a contemporary, it will be seen that the action of the Government of India with reference to so-called "consecrated" churches is likely to be reviewed in Parliament. The regulation dated a couple of months ago has not merely touched the national feeling of every Scotsman living in India who remains attached to his national Church. It involves inconvenience and hardship of the most serious kind to thousands of the best and bravest soldiers in the British Army. It exposes to all the petty annoyances of which the sectarian spirit is capable many Scottish chaplains who had no reason to suppose, when they came out to this country, that they would ever be beholden to English clerics for sanction to the performance of their sacred duties. And it goes so far as to place the Senior Chaplain, the head of the Scottish Church in India, in a position of actual inferiority towards an English prelate whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction is ignored by every Scottish Presbyterian. Moreover, the regulation is entirely illegal.

A STUDENT friend of Count Leo Tolstoi named Martuinof relates about the time he spent with Tolstoi at the University of Kasan the following : Tolstoi was at that time a tall, awkward youth with a broad nose and fair hair. One always saw him clean and well dressed. Tolstoi's friends at that time all belonged to the aristocracy. The comrades of the Count, who attended first the juridical faculty and then the lectures in the department for Eastern languages, treated him very haughtily. And this was quite comprehensible, for Leo Nikolaiwitsch always came to the University in an elegant carriage, and was not intimate with any of his colleagues. He lived at first with his relation, the Professor of the Russian language and Archæology, Levanon, whose wife was a Tolstoi, but he soon quarrelled with him, and removed to his aunt's, P. Fushkow. In the auditory, which was built like an amphitheatre, the young Count had chosen a peculiar place for himself, namely, on the topmost gallery in the so-called paradise, and there always sat on the last bench. And he had a good reason for this, namely, during the most part of monotonous lecture of a professor about ancient Arabian wisdom or the literature of the Tartars, he liked to study zealously in some work or other which he had brought with him for this purpose. He generally was so absorbed in his work that he forgot his surroundings. The consequence was that at the examination he very often was at a loss for an answer, and received very unsatisfactory predicates. Neither his way of living nor his studies could let one suppose that this shallow, absent-minded young aristocrat would become one of the greatest Russian authors. But perhaps it was because no one knew him intimately, and could not understand what was happening in the young student's soul.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

FORTY THOUSAND TROOPS REQUIRED.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND FROM INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The "Daily Mail" says it has practically been decided to increase the number of troops at the Cape to 40,000, India contributing 15,000.

THE DEFENCES OF GREATER BRITAIN.

JUNE 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, introduced a Bill to raise £4,000,000 for the purpose of arming the defences abroad with heavy guns, and for the erection of barracks both at home and abroad.

The Bill, he explained, was merely in continuation of the policy of 1897 and was no new departure.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA.

The Commissioners sent to Apia by the three Powers have abolished the kingship of Samoa, and appointed a provisional government, composed of the three Consuls, British, American and German.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS.

The Reichstag has finally agreed to the prolongation of the commercial arrangement granting Great Britain and her colonies favoured nation treatment.

The Government insisted upon the inclusion of India in the arrangement on the grounds of expediency, notwithstanding the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Act.

GERMANY AND THE CAROLINES.

The Reichstag has adopted the loan for the purchase of the Carolines from Spain.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Buelow, predicted a splendid political and commercial future for the Islands, and hoped for increased intimacy between Germany and her new neighbours, America and Japan.

Herr von Buelow added that Germany had never thought of crossing the path of the active and talented Japanese.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.

The degree of D.C.L. has been conferred by the Oxford University upon Mr. Cecil Rhodes, General Kitchener, and Lord Elgin, all of whom were heartily cheered at the ceremony

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The steamer Shannon, from Melbourne, homeward bound, takes £100,000 in gold for India.

AUSTRALIA *VS.* OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Australian cricketers have defeated Oxford University, Past and Present, by ten wickets.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Lancashire has won the match with Gloucestershire at Bristol by eight wickets.

The following matches were drawn :—Kent *vs.* Somersetshire at Bath ; Essex *vs.* Warwickshire at Birmingham ; and Yorkshire *vs.* Surrey at Leeds.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The death is announced, at Malta, of Lady Grenfell wife of General Sir F. Grenfell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left here, at 1 a.m. to-day.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

SOLDIERS HANDED OVER TO THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

As a result of the military enquiry which has just closed its sittings, it is expected that four soldiers of the West Kent Regiment will be handed over to the police to-morrow in connection with the recent Rangoon outrage.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The Commander-in-Chief may possibly make a short trip into the interior about the end of the current month, but the statement published by one of your contemporaries, to the effect that his Excellency is making a tour amongst the hill stations, is erroneous.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bell is confirmed as Assistant Adjutant-General at Poona.

The officers of the 27th Bombay Infantry are granted three instead of the usual two months' leave this year in consideration of the service in Africa.

Veterinary-Captain J. Braddell officiates as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, during the absence of Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Adam, on leave.

Captain Roos-Keppel, who did so brilliantly in the recent foray against the Chamkannis, probably takes three months' privilege leave. Mr. Stuart Waterfield, commanding the Peshawar Border Military Police, will officiate.

THE POONA CHEQUE FORGERY.

JUDGMENT AGAIN POSTPONED.

POONA, JUNE 22.

The case against Walsh and Grande being called, to-day, before Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, Grande read out the following statement :—The accused Walsh stated yesterday it was not he who ordered cheques to be printed. This is false. He ordered them. Walsh's ideas and plans were all prepared before I arrived in Poona from Bombay. I deny having given any cheques to Walsh. I am a foreigner and not perfect in the English language. Walsh took advantage of this, and frequently called at my residence, but I never visited his residence. Walsh advised me. He tried every way to get me to leave India, and informed me the police were looking out for me. He advised me to go to Africa. Being a foreigner, and having no means of defending myself, I beg the Court to consider my case with leniency.

Mr. Aston summed up the evidence to the Assessors observing that the evidence was substantially true. Cheques A and C were bogus. The accused Walsh got them printed. The cheques were filled by him and used for fraudulently obtaining the money named ; Armstrong being employed to gain credit He thought Grande had abetted the offence of cheating and tried to pass a bogus cheque and use it as genuine for the purposes of cheating.

Before sentence was passed Mr. Gadgil asked the court to deal leniently with Walsh. Most of the money had been repaid.

His Worship inquired if Cursetjee had been paid. Mr Gadgil said the accused's mother was willing to pay.

His Worship said it would have been better if application had been made after the money had been paid, but he agreed to defer passing sentence till Saturday, in order to give Mr. Gadgil time to settle.

ILLNESS OF JUSTICE HANDLEY.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Justice Handley has been far from well since his appointment to the High Court, and has not been able to take his seat on the bench for some little time past. He has left Calcutta for Kurseong on a short visit, in the hope of shaking off the obstinate attack of fever from which he has been suffering.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY.

One fresh case of plague was reported in Calcutta on Wednesday ; no deaths. One death from plague occurring on a previous date was brought to light.

Thirty-six deaths were reported from all causes against 44, the average of the previous five years.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Owing to ill-health Mr. Sidney Hantwell has resigned the appointment of Offical Measurer, Calcutta Turf Club, and goes home, hoping to return to India in October or November.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE CITY POLICE INSPECTOR.

APOLOGY BY THE ACCUSED.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

SURAT, JUNE 22.

The hearing of the case, in which Mr. Hurdevram, barrister-at-law, son of the late Justice Nanabhai Haridas, charged Rao Saheb Motilal, the City Inspector of Police, with wrongful confinement, assault, and intentional insult, was resumed, to-day, before Mr. Wales, the Assistant Collector ; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Gulabdas, pleader, for the defence.

Cross-examination of the witness, Trivedi, was finished, and the next witness, Nurotam Sattawala, was being examined, when accused rose, and tendered the following apology to the complainant in open court. He said : "I am sorry for what happened on the night of the 28th April between myself and Messrs. Hurdevram and Mukundrai. I had no intention of annoying or insulting Messrs. Hurdevram and Mukundrai, and what I did was done on the impulse of the moment, under the impression that Messrs. Hurdevram and Mukundrai had no business to be there.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for the prosecution, said that in the face of the statement made by the accused he was instructed by Mr. Hurdevram to state that the prosecution would not press the case further. Mr. Hurdevram was obliged to launch the prosecution to vindicate his and Mr. Mukundrai's position and reputation, and not with any vindictive motives. He was, however, glad to see that accused had even at that stage seen the necessity of adopting the only course that was open to him under the circumstances, viz., to express his regret for his conduct, and there he was clearly well advised. As a gentleman Mr. Hurdevram did not think it necessary to proceed further in the matter.

The Magistrate, Mr Wales, remarked that he was glad that the case was settled, and that he thought it ought to have been four days ago. He recorded the statement of the accused ; and thus ended the case which had created a great sensation here, and was daily watched by the public in large numbers.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN TRVANCORE.

SHENCOTTAH, JUNE 18.

This morning I arrived at Shencottah. The situation here is just as bad as it is in the neighbouring British territory. The first act of violence was committed at a place called Lalakudiviruppu on Monday, the 12th instant, when five Shanar houses where burnt and property looted. It is very refreshing to know that the Police were promptly on the mob ; but they got severely beaten and were forced to retire, with two men badly hurt. A gun and a quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the rioters. The same day risings were reported in three other places, Agarakattu, Palankudiyiruppu and Kullatai Kudiyiruppu. In the first named place twelve houses were burnt and looted. In the second, the Magistrate would appear to have held out against the mob, but was borne down by sheer force of numbers and escaped with some difficulty. At this and the last named place there were no houses burnt, only looting. A distressing feature of these riots was the resort to the practice of cutting off the ears of the women for their earrings, which appears, from all accounts, to have been extensively indulged in. Tuesday saw two villages attacked,—Marthandapuram, burnt and looted, and Anantapuram, looted. On the following day, the rioters were after higher game, having attacked Samboovadagarai, (near Sorandai, in the Tinnevelly District) consisting of about 450 Shanar houses, all of which were burnt. I am told that the Shanars made a good fight, but here, as every where else, they were out-numbered. I do not know whether the Police stood by the Shanars in resisting the attack or not. Considering how bravely the Shanars held out at the beginning, effective backing up by the Police might have turned the scales the other way. Whether properly assisted by the Police or not, the Shanars were overpowered, and the entire village burnt and plundered as only the Maravars know how to do. The extent of the property carried away and otherwise damaged cannot be estimated at present ; but it cannot be under half a lakh. As showing how thoroughly the Maravars do their business, it may be stated that they destroy even the earthen pots which the poorer classes use for cooking and other purposes, so that you can understand in what a pitiable state the inhabitants of these villages are left.

OTHER OUTRAGES.

The rioters in Travancore territory resumed operations on Thursday by attacking Agarakuttu. As already stated this place was attacked on Monday, but there was one solitary Shanar house left standing and the Maravars were after *that*. They accomplished their purpose. I am nearing the end of this horrible diary of the doings of the Maravars in Shencottah taluq day by day. On Friday they attacked Iyakudi. Here, however, they came in conflict with the Sepoys of the 19th M. I., who were marching to the relief of the taluq, and who promptly dispersed them, but not before thirteen of the gang were arrested. The only other disturbance reported after this is from Casamajorpuram (near Courtallam) where property was looted.

THE TRAVANCORE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

As already advised by telegram, the State authorities have made and are making admirable arrangements for quelling the riots. The Nair Brigade (of which one Company under Lieutenant Bousfield is here) is rendering effective patrol duty. Now, this is very important, in view of the fact that the Maravars are coming mostly from the British villages. There can be no doubt, as I have said, that this part of the business is well looked after ; but they might as well double the force now acting on the Travancore Tinnevelly border. If they do that they will have done everything necessary to prevent the outbreak from spreading to Nagercoil side, where a large and fairly prosperous Shanar population is to be found. Frankly, the State might have foreseen the possibility of an attack on the large and fairly properous community of Shanars in Travancore. After Tenkasi, Travancore was a dead certainty. But surely it is ungracious to lame for what has been left undone when what is now being done deserves nothing but praise. Mr. Rajaram Row, the District Magistrate, Quilon Division, assisted by his staff, is working most energetically at Shencottah, and he hopes to see the end of this business ere long. He is thinking of organising vigilance parties consisting mainly of the civil population to watch the frontier. It is an admirable idea, which he might easily put into practice in Travancore, but which our authorities cannot in view of the veiled hostility of the people towards the Shanars.

One hundred arrests have been made in Travancore. Samburvudagarai, a village in Travancore, consisting of 450 houses, has been totally destroyed.

SHANAR CONVERSIONS TO MAHOMEDANISM.

Telegraphing from Tenkasi yesterday our special correspondent remarks :—There is a curious movement on the part of Shanars towards conversion to Islamism. Three villages in Travancore were converted wholesale under the influence of fear and promise of protection from Madomedans. Similarly in British territory, Pumbli, in Tenkasi taluk and four villages have thus been converted and Hindu temples have become Mahomedan place of worship. Idols have been thrown away and the Shanars have shaved their heads and are commencing to grow beards. Mahomedan leaders are going about converting. The total converted on the British side was 600 in one day.

THE DAMAGE IN TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

The extent of the damage done in Tenkasi Taluq may be judged from the fact that 20 villages were destroyed in Shorandai and Uthumalai limits and 15 others elsewhere. Mr. Bedford, Lieutenant Firth and Mr. Dene have been at Shorandai for the last four days with sepoys, visiting threatened and attacked villages, investigating cases, and restoring confidence. Cutting off of ears is reported, while extortion is declared to be general. Whole villages have been depopulated, thus rendering the work of plunder easy. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Bedford, Mr. Firth and Mr. Dene for the energy, firmness and discretion with which they have dealt with the situation.—*Madras Mail* (June 20).

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

ON Wednesday, May 24, I was present at the most beautiful of all possible gatherings. It was a collection of two thousand children—the boys of the Duke of York's School and the boys and girls of other institutions for children of the Services—the children of the Empire. The place was Her Majesty's Theatre ; the giver of the Feast was Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who must be congratulated and envied. I am sure that all other managers were green with envy—as green as the trees in the park. First he made a little speech. Then the children sprang to their feet, and, with one consent, with unanimous voice, wished Her Majesty many happy returns of the day. Next they sang "God Save the Queen." In the evening I heard a great tenor sing the same hymn. It was very fine, but I preferred the sweet, pure voices of the children all together. In the after years they will remember this day. They will tell of the stage grouped with the band, and the boys carrying the colours, and the tall figure of their entertainer, and the dim recesses of the darkened theatre and the occasion itself. They will remember in their old age the eightieth birthday of the Queen, whom their grandchildren, as Lord Rosebery said in the evening, speaking before another audience, will be taught to call Victoria the Venerable or Victoria the Well-beloved.

Some weeks ago we were talking about the ancient superstition of making a waxen image of an enemy, and bringing disaster upon that enemy by sticking pins into his image, or by setting it before the fire to melt slowly away. Most of us thought that the custom and the belief were dead and buried and forgotton. I believe that no superstition ever dies. This, at least, is not dead. I learn that it still survives in Cornwall, where an instance occurred a short time ago. In a certain village there arose first a whisper, then a murmur, and then an open talk among the people. A scandal stalked visibly about the place, and was present wherever two or three were gathered together. The people, when their minds were fully possessed with the flagrant nature of the scandal, met together and took counsel. Such a case, it seemed, was only to be met by the time-honoured custom of the Effigy and the Fire ; at once a punishment and an expression of hatred for the offence. They accordingly constructed two figures rudely representing the persons concerned ; they dressed them up ; they bore them in a procession to the village green, and then they placed them upright, as if they were criminals condemned to the stake, piled faggots round them, and solemnly burned them. This act of faith accomplished, they went home, expecting presently to learn of some disaster falling upon the guilty. What happened I know not, but even if nothing happened, the faith of the people in the act of purification and punishment would not be shaken.

I have just laid down an extremely interesting volume. Nothing is more interesting, just as nothing is more common, than the unexpected. The book is written by a novelist unknown to me, named Wilbur Gleason Zeigler, and it is published in Chicago. You can only get it, I believe, by writing to Chicago for it. The history of the book is this. The author, many years ago, read the plays of Christopher Marlowe, as has happened to others. The plays first, and the poet next, got upon the brain of the reader. He saw possibilities—infinite possibilities—in Marlowe ; so have others, including Swinburne—"it is not" says the latter, "for any man to pronounce what it is that Christopher Marlowe could not have done." Marlowe, in the opinion of Mr. Zeigler, could have done anything or everything. Now when the authorship of Shakespeare's plays was attributed to another hand, Mr. Zeigler began to turn the matter over in his own mind. It was not Shakespeare, he thought, who wrote those plays. Shakespeare, he considered, was a kind of rustic, illiterate person. Nor was it Bacon ? Who, then ? Why, Marlowe, of course—Marlowe. But Marlowe died in 1593, at the age of twenty nine—so it is said. But, mark ! the accounts of his death are contradictory. Mr Zeigler supposes, therefore, that Marlowe did not die—that he "did something" ; that he had, in consequence, to go into hiding ; that the case was so serious that his friends gave out that he was dead, that they had to keep up the pretence during the remainder of his life—a long remainder ; and that, in obscurity and retreat, Marlowe occupied himself with writing Shakespeare's plays, allowing, because there was no help for it, an incapable pretender to put his own name to them, and to take to himself the glory of immortality. That is his theory. In order to prove it, he has not written a laboured essay, as he would have done twenty years ago, but a novel. Marlowe is the hero of this novel, and if you read it, you will find fully set off how he came to do "something," what it was, why he had to go into hiding, and how this grand secret, not even suspected for three hundred years, has at last come to light by means of a keen-witted American. Henceforth, dear reader, you will cease to speak of Shakespeare with the ignorant multitude, or of Bakespeare, or of Shakebacon, or any other form and combination indicating a theory; you will speak of Shake-Marlowe, or Marspeare, or of Marlowe and Co, or even if you will not allow any part at all to William, of Marlowe alone. It is really an epoch-making discovery. As soon as the book comes over here we must all hasten to order it and to read it through. In a future edition, perhaps the author may not scorn the assistance of someone who knows London. He has consulted Stow, but without sources of information, Stow will not enable a novelist to reconstruct an Elizabethan city

I have only to add that the chief reason which made Mr. Zeigler believe that Shakespeare could not have written his plays was that he said nothing about them in his will. He thinks it certain that if he had written them he would have mentioned them. Why ? To bequeath his copyrights, royalties, and share in profits ? But there was no such thing as copyright, rights in royalties, or anything of the kind in Shakespeare's time. A play was bought "outright" for a very small sum. Shakespeare made his money by his shares in the theatre. Since there was nothing more to be made by his plays, why should he mention them in a document dealing wholly with property ? Does a great artist of the present day, when he has sold all his pictures, mention them in his will ? A similar omission prevents Mr Zeigler from attributing the plays to Bacon. I should have supposed that there were other objections. If, however, one falls to taking Mr. Zeigler seriously one must ask how it was possible that a secret held by two or three men—a secret so important—should have been kept when the principal person concerned was dead ? It seems impossible. Would Ben Jonson get no hint or conceive no suspicion ? It seems impossible. And the concealment of the man all these years would involve difficulties and dangers of every kind, with the necessity of getting all kinds of persons as confederates in the secret. It is a bold conception, and one more proof of Marlowe's power, but the theory will not work. I would advise Mr. Zeigler to read Lee's Life of Shakespeare, in which he will find how very much more is known about the poet than is generally believed.

There was an alarming estimate advanced in a recent number of the "St. James's Gazette" of the number of would-be novelists now living and panting for fame in this country. The writer places the number at 360,000, and arrives at this amazing figure in the following manner : Mr. Methuen, a publisher, has stated that he accepts for publication six only out of 1,200 MSS. offered him every year—one out of 200. Now, says the "St. James's," there were 1,800 novels published last year. Therefore, at the same rate, there must have been 360,000 MSS. offered. Let us consider the figures a little more closely. I have not before me the figures of last year. But I suppose that these were taken from the "Publisher's Circular," which compiles such a list every year. Now in 1895 I compared the figures given in that paper for 1894 with the list of new books given in the "Times." It will be conceded that every work of the least importance appears in the daily lists of the "Times." I found that the "Circular" gave 1594 novels and story books, while the "Times" gave 770 only. Mr. Methuen was clearly talking about novels, not story books. The number has gone up in four years. Presumably the total reached last year by the "Times" lists was 800. If, therefore, the same percentage of rejections was the rule, that gives us 160,000 aspirants. But we cannot even suffer this figure to remain. For the 1200 MSS. offered to Mr. Methuen every year are not offered to him alone. They go on their travels. What one publisher refuses another very often takes. A publisher told me some years ago—MSS. were not certainly so common then—that he accepted 2 per cent., which is four times Mr. Methuen's percentage. Again, a great many, after being refused by everybody, are produced by one or other of the benevolent people who lie in wait for the simpletons who agree to pay large sums for the production of their immortal works. In these ways the percentage of refusals is very much lessened. The "Times" list of 800 represents, perhaps, 16,000 MSS. That is to say, in one way or the other, 20 per cent., or something like 20 per cent., of the MS. novels offered to publishers do get accepted and published, though very often to the loss and disappointment of the author. The number of those who succeed, whether from the literary or the commercial point of view, is, of course, very small.

I find myself charged with attracting, by my "optimism," young people into a profession where they will meet with nothing but disappointment. It is a great fact that a vast number of young people are now eagerly desirous of entering upon the literary life. It is also true that I have repeatedly told those few who listen to me that literature is "no longer a beggarly profession." But, indeed, it is not my voice that has "turned the stream of youthful ambition" in this direction—many forces are influencing them. Thus, there is the enormous demand for literary work in all the magazines and journals ; it seems certain work ; it employs many hundreds, even thousands ; there is the prospect of the splendid prizes offered in every branch of literature—name and fame and fortune ; there is the certainty that the prizes are not to be gained by private interest, by privilege of birth, by backstairs influence, by any bribery. They are bestowed by the award of critics or by the acclamation of the multitude. There is, again, the charm of a profession which seems so easy, so delightful, and so independent. With all these attractions, what wonder if the competition grows more crowded and more eager ? Of course it will become every year more crowded and more eager. The prizes are increasing in value ; the competitors are becoming more numerous. They fail ; they strike upon the rocks ; they sink. It is by reason of their own incompetence. They blame editors, publishers, and those who, like myself, have pointed out the truth as to the calling ; but their failure is due to their own incompetence. And as for failure, is there not plenty of it in the other professions ? At one end there is the sixpenny doctor with the red lamp in Whitechapel ; and there is the physician with his great house in West-end square, at the other end. At one end there is the Q. C. with his £10,000 a year, and at the other end there is the poor little solicitor hanging round a police court, picking up cases at 5s. a piece. I cannot see any optimism in proclaiming the truth. In other professions, again, as well as in letters, men fail who seem to deserve success ; they succeed in a small way ; they lack one or two of the qualifications necessary to success, while they have all the rest. For instance, in literature, if a man is to succeed, he must possess manner as well as matter ; his writing must be able to please ; he ought to be sincere ; he ought to be real ; but if he can please, the world accepts him with many defects ; if he does not please, the world will not have him at all. Again in considering a profession, we do not look on the failures, but on the successes. How great a career is possible in the church or in the law ! We do not think of the elderly curate or the lawyer grown grey while vainly waiting in his lonely chambers for the brief which never comes. We think of bishop and of dean, of judge and of Queen's counsel, and in thinking and in speaking of literature, we must think and speak of the great writers and their great success.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, has charged Luxmon Narayan Joshi, sub-editor of the Marathi daily, called the "Gurakhi," with publishing seditious articles in its issues of the 26th, 30th and 31st March, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Inspector Framji Bhiccaji, prosecuted ; while Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused.

Datatrya Gopal Joshi, the present editor of the "Gurakhi," who was examined yesterday in the case against Bhatye, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Nicholson, he said he was employed as proof corrector in the "Gurakhi" office. The "Gurakhi" was a Marathi paper and published daily, and was circulated in Bombay, Rutnagiri, Nassik Akola, Dharwar and other places. The accused Joshi was not witness' relative. Joshi was assistant-editor of the "Gurakhi," and was engaged by Bhatye, the proprietor of the paper, in February last. He was sub-editor of the paper from the 25th to the 31st March last. Witness did not know Joshi before his employment as sub-editor. Witness produced the daily account book and said 1,608 copies of the paper were printed on the 26th March last for sale. The article, entitled "The king and the kingdom" appeared in that day's paper. Witness read the proof of that article the manuscript of which was in the handwriting of the accused. Witness received the manuscript from Joshi. On the 30th March 1,606 copies were printed for sale. Between the 26th and 30th March the paper was not published on account of the Shimga holidays. The manuscript of the article of the 30th March was given to witness by the accused. 1,577 copies were printed on the 31st March. Witness corrected the proof of the article which appeared in that issue and compared it with the manuscript, which was in the handwriting of the accused. The accused received Rs. 20 per month as salary. Witness then referred to the article written by the accused for publication on the 1st April last, but which was withheld by Bhatye.

Mr. Nicholson proposed to put in the manuscript of the article.

Mr. Velinkar objected on the ground that the article in question was irrelevant to the present inquiry. His client was not charged with the publication of that article.

Mr. Nicholson submitted that under section 14 of the Evidence Act the article was admissible as showing the tendency of the accused.

The objection was over ruled, and at the request of Mr. Velinkar, the Magistrate made a note of it.

Vithu Ganpat, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a compositor in the New Bombay Press. He set up in type the first article complained of. He received the manuscript from the accused. He was one of the compositrs who set up the other two articles in type at the accused's order.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that the accused gave him the manuscript of the first article, but he did not tell him to set it up in type. The same answer applied to the other articles.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said it was his business to set up matter in type, and he simply followed his practice in respect to the articles in question. He handed over the proofs of the articles to the last witness for correction.

Mr. Framji Bhiccaji, Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said on the 14th instant he received a warrant of arrest against V. N. Bhatye, and a search warrant to search his press. In virtue of the latter warrant he took possession of certain papers. Among the articles he seized was a card box, which contained some letters signed by Luxmon Narayan Joshi. In consequence of warrants he received on the 16th he arrested the accused and searched his house at Poona. The accused produced a postcard among other things. The post card was put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that the manuscript of the first article was not delivered up to him by Bhatye, when he searched the press.

Did Bhatye say anything to you about it ?—Yes. He said, he believed it was with the managing clerk of his solicitor.

Did he say why he had given it to the clerk ?—He said it was given to his solicitor to get his advice.

That is, as to whether it came within the Penal Code or not ?—He simply said he had given it to his solicitor to get legal advice.

You never received the article ?— No.

Then how did it come here ?—I do not know. During the search the accused picked up a number of letters and gave them to me willingly.

Mr. Nichoson at this stage said that upon this evidence he submitted the matter came within section 124A of the Penal Code. The article spoke for itself, and he asked for committal.

On being questioned by the Court, the accused said he would make his statement at the High Court.

The Magistrate then formally framed the charge of sedition against the accused, and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY READY WITH TRANSPORTS.

As our correspondent wired from Simla on Wednesday evening, though there is not at present any intention of carrying native troops from this country to South Africa, the impression at Army Head Quarters is that there would be room for the advantageous use of from ten to fifteen thousand Native troops in garrisoning such places as the Cape, Natal, and Zululand, while British troops now in Natal moved to the front. Such a force, it is believed in Simla, could, if required, be embarked within a fortnight without difficulty from the Bombay and Punjab Armies alone, and would form no small addition to the British fighting strength in South Africa, which is to be raised to 25,000 men—none too many for such an enterprise. We find that so excellent are the arrangements in the Bombay Dockyard, that, if it were necessary, at least a couple of regiments could be despatched before the end of the week. The Indian Marine steamships Clive and the Canning are both in the dock undergoing their annual overhaul, but there being no heavy work needful on them they may be considered practically ready for sea at any moment. In the dockyard are all the needful stores and fittings, ready to hand, and the boxes for cavalry and transport animals only require placing in position. Further than this, there are other vessels of the Indian Marine in the dockyard which could be ready for service within a limit of ten days, and beyond these the British India Company has all its fittings for horses and troops, as well as several available vessels, which might be got ready within the time specified by our correspondent. As for the troops, the officers at all events are eager to go. They would only be too glad of an opportunity of avenging General Colley and their comrades who fell at Majuba Hill, and would enter into a friendly rivalry as to which regiment should be first ready to move. Should Indian troops be ordered for service in South Africa, it would not be to fight the Boers, merely to garrison Cape Colony and Natal. But already Simla has been flooded with applications for service either in the British Colonies or against the Boers. If orders for the despatch of troops should be issued, there would at once be a rush of officers back from leave, whilst the scores of Bombay officers, now on plague duty, would immediately rejoin their regiments. Fever and plague, together with staff duties, at the present moment, have left the Bombay regiments generally under-officered. Of nine British officers not counting attached Subalterns, in the 1st Grenadiers, six, according to the last Indian Army List, are absent from Ahmednugger. Of the 2nd, seven out of eleven are absent ; in the 3rd four out of eight ; of the 4th, five out of eight ; of the 5th seven ; 7th, six out of nine ; of the 8th five out of eight ; and of the 9th five out of nine. The 19th Regiment has eleven officers, excluding attached, and of these eleven we find one acting as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; another serving with the Uganda Regiment; a third employed as tutor to a Nawabzada ; a fourth, Provost Marshal, Malakhand, and a fifth serving in the Commissariat Department. Every regiment is practically the same. But at the sound of the first war note every officer would be in his place—or, if out of it, scrambling for service with some other regiment, should his own be not one of those selected.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—I have the best authority for stating that the Cabinet is unanimous on the Transvaal question. The Unionists have been unexceptionably loyal to Mr. Chamberlain. The fact that Sir Donald Currie and some other influential persons oppose war is said to be attributable to large mining interests. Sir Alfred Milner's telegraphic despatch was received a fortnight before publication. It was impossible, however, for the Government to proceed until the result of the Bloemfontein Conference was known and the Opposition took a definite stand.

The *Spectator* the *Daily News*, and other Liberal papers were steadily and helpfully strengthening public opinion until Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's mischievous speech at Ilford unsettled everything. Learning the evil results of the speech both at the Cape and at Home, the leader of the Opposition, on Wednesday, hesitatingly retracted his words, but his shuffling is excessively annoying. Many wish Sir William Harcourt had never resigned ; the latter would honestly have opposed the Government policy now, and the country would have disowned him, leaving the line clear. It is beginning to be feared that the only possible solution is an ultimatum, and President Kruger is confident that Britain cannot declare war on a party vote. He ignores the Schreiner-Hofmeyr party at the Cape, who are working arduously to prevent war.

GENERAL REDVERS BULLER.

General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, who is to have chief command in case of war was born on December 7th, 1839, of one of the oldest families of Devonshire, and is the son of James Wentworth Buller, of Downes, Crediton. For forty-one years he has been a soldier, having entered the 60th Foot, now the King's Own Royal Rifles, in May, 1858, when he was but eighteen and a-half years old. Thus he was too late to take part either in the Crimean War or in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, but for his age no soldier in Europe has seen more fighting. He was four and a-half years ensign, eight years lieutenant, and all his steps since captain have been steps for service in the field ; major for Ashantee, lieutenant-colonel for South Africa, then aide-de-camp to the Queen (carrying the rank of colonel) for the double campaign, major-general for Egypt and the Eastern Soudan, and lieutenant-general virtually for the Nile. He has thus had an exceptionally brilliant career in the Army. His first active service was in the China campaign of 1860. He commanded his company in the 1st Battalion of the 60th through the Red River expedition, and shared in all the tremendous toils of it. And from that time he was on the high road to fame. In the Ashantee campaign he was placed in the laborious and responsible post of D. A. A. and Q.-M.-G. And he worked hard and fought brilliantly in that deadly swamp. He was wounded at Ordasu, but not severely enough to prevent him going on to the finish at Coomassie. He was four times mentioned in despatches, and got the C. B. For nearly four years thereafter he was in a similar position at Army Headquarters, and there laid the foundation of that mastery of detail in administration which he now displays. He next went on

SPECIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA,

and raised the Frontier Light Horse. In the Zulu campaign he was Sir Evelyn Wood's trustiest supporter. As Wolseley wrote afterwards to Wood, "You and Buller have been the bright spots in this miserable war, and all through I have felt proud that I numbered you both amongst my friends and companions in arms." In general orders Sir Garnet afterwards bore official testimony to the merits of these two officers, commending their military ability and untiring energy, and the zeal and effect with which Wood's plans were carried out by Buller. Nor was he without another reward—perhaps that most coveted by a soldier, though it has too often been given for petty things. In Toomey's "Heroes of the Victoria Cross" is this passage: "During the retirement on the Inhlobana mountains on March 28th, 1879, Buller rescued three men from certain death at the risk of his own. The Zulus were in hot and close pursuit. The first saved was Captain C. D'Arcy, Frontier Light Horse, whom he took behind him on his horse and galloped to the rear-guard. Hardly had this been effected when it came the turn of Lieutenant C. Everett, of the same corps, whose horse had been killed, to owe his life to Colonel Buller. Once again, this time a trooper of Captain D'Arcy's regiment was in danger. His horse was exhausted and unable to move. His doom appeared sealed. The foe was within a hundred yards of him. In a moment he was taken out of danger in the same manner as his officers, and by the same hand." On his return home he served as Chief of the Staff in Scotland and at Aldershot, and in 1881 he was again in South Africa, where his services were invaluable at the time of

THE BOER TROUBLES.

In 1877, the Transvaal, it will be remembered, was annexed by the British Government, and an administrator, with an executive council and a legislative assembly appointed. In 1880 the Boers took up arms against the British, defeated a body of troops at Majuba Hill, and as the result a treaty of peace was signed in March of the following year. By the convention then made amended by a second one in 1884, the Boers regained their independence, subject to a shadowy suzerainty of the British crown. In 1832 Sir Redvers Buller was head of the Intelligence Department with Lord Wolseley in Egypt, and contributed no little to the great success of the campaign. Two years later he was chief of the 1st Infantry Brigade in the Eastern Soudan, and doing brilliant work. He was selected by Lord Wolseley as Chief of the Staff of the Nile Expedition. Since then he has done fine work at Army Headquarters and in Ireland, where he served as special commissioner in the disturbed County Kerry, and after, for a while, as Under-Secretary for Ireland. On his return he became quartermaster-general under Lord Wolseley's adjutant-generalship, and in that post he carried out the difficult work of reorganising the entire Commissariat and Transport Department, and of forming the Army Service Corps, which will long remain a monument to his executive ability and his thorough grasp of detail. On Lord Wolseley's appointment to command the forces in Ireland, General Buller became adjutant-general and in 1891 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

THE "Times," the day the mail left discussed the situation in the Transvaal, and in regard to the correspondence on the dynamite monopoly issued as a Parliamentary paper last night, the journal comments on the politely-worded and closely-reasoned arguments of Mr. Chamberlain, as compared with the deliberately offensive and unsatisfactory replies of Mr. Reitz, on behalf of the Boer Government. In dealing with the meeting between Sir A Milner and Mr. Kruger, the "Times" says :—'The real point which the conference must settle one way or the other is the sincerity or the insincerity of Mr. Kruger's many offers of reform. That point will be determined in a decisive fashion before he quits Bloemfontein for Pretoria. It is generally felt by the Government and the people of this country that the situation in the Transvaal is unprecedented and intolerable, and that it urgently calls for effective and immediate redress. Mr. Kruger and his Boers cannot complain that the demands of the Uitlanders have been sprung upon them or that time has not been given them in which to prepare and introduce the indispensable measures of reform. The dangers to the whole of South Africa and to our Imperial interests inseparable from a further delay of justice on whatever pretexts are patent to us. We cannot afford to expose ourselves and our fellow-countrymen in the States and colonies of South Africa to them for an indefinite period. We must show our fellow-subjects that we are neither indifferent to their grievances nor unable to procure them redress. To encourage by inaction doubts upon either head might chill their loyalty to us and tend to direct their minds towards ideals full of peril to our Empire. We can no longer be put off by vague promises of satisfactory changes to be introduced in an uncertain future. The time for evasion and procrastination has gone by. We must learn for good and all what Mr. Kruger and his friends are ready to do, and to do within a resonable time. Will they or will they not make the 'speedy and substantial change' in the Uitlanders' position desired by the Imperial Government ? Will they or will they not grant concessions of a kind to 'satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the unenfranchised population' ? Will they or will they not make an arrangement which the Imperial Government can accept and recommend to the Uitlanders ? We shall know soon, and when we know we shall understand what course it is our duty to adopt."

A CLEAR ISSUE.

The "Standard" expresses the opinion that the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and the Transvaal Government, with reference to the dynamite monopoly, is not calculated to relieve the tension, and adds :—"Mr. Chamberlain in a strong, but temperately worded despatch of January 13 of this year, pointed out that as the monopoly is a breach of the Convention of 1884, Her Majesty's Government would expect it to be cancelled or largely modified. In reply, the Transvaal Government, through the State Secretary, Mr. Reitz, somewhat curtly stated that they did not agree with the Colonial Secretary. In the first place, they maintain that the monopoly is for the benefit of the State. But, even if it is not, they hold that the matter has nothing to do with Mr. Chamberlain, since, according to Mr. Kruger's advisers, it does not contravene the spirit of Article Fourteen of the Convention. On these grounds, Mr. Reitz concludes, 'this Government is of opinion that Her Britannic Majesty's Government are not entitled to a protest such as is now formulated by it.' If the State Secretary supposed that the dispute would end here he was greatly mistaken. On April 21 Mr. Chamberlain instructed the British Agent at Pretoria to state 'that Her Majesty's Government adhere to this protest, and reserve their rights in the matter.' This very weighty communication was apparently received with almost contemptuous indifference in Pretoria; for the only answer vouchsafed to it was a couple of sentences, in which the Transvaal Executive declares that it adheres to its previous Note, and in particular to the sentence in which it denied that the Imperial Government had any right to protest. Here, then, a clear issue is joined, and it is one of ominous gravity. It is difficult to see how any compromise or 'via media' is possible. There is a formal demand on the one side, and a direct refusal on the other. Mr. Chamberlain has taken up a position from which retreat is impossible ; and if Mr. Kruger declines to yield, the consequences cannot fail to be in the highest degree unfortunate. We can only hope that Mr. Kruger's customary shrewdness has not deserted him, and that he will at last see that the time has come for ending the crisis by those reasonable and moderate concessions which are alone required of him."

BOER IMPERTINENCE.

The "Daily Graphic" describes the dynamite monopoly as "a piece of jobbery which is a source of serious grievances to the mining population of the Rand, and which, at the same time is clearly an infraction of the London Convention," and declares that there is "no answer to the case made out by the Colonial Secretary." The Journal adds :—"This is so far recognised by the Transvaal Government that in its reply it takes refuge in simple impertinences. 'Mind your own business' is really the burden of Mr. Reitz's dispatch, and this is garnished by ponderous attempts at sarcasm in regard to 'the opium monopoly' and other irrelevant matters. When Mr. Chamberlain answers this by pointing out that his arguments have not been met, he is curtly informed by Mr. Reitz that there is nothing more to be said. If, in these circumstances, the atmosphere of controversy becomes heated it is assuredly not we who are to blame. We trust sincerely that President Kruger has gone to the Bloemfontein Conference in a different spirit. He must know by this time that the intransigeant Boers are playing a losing game. Indeed he has shown as much in his own recent disputes with the Raad. Great Britain has no intention of asking of him the impossible. . . If he will only concede the legitimacy of our demands, if he will agree to satisfy some of them at once, and to labour among his own folk to obtain a fuller satisfaction later on, the great majority of moderate Englishmen and Afrikanders will be contended. The attitude and impertinences of Mr. Reitz carried into the present conference can only lead to the very disasters which President Kruger himself is most anxious to avoid."

PROFESSOR BEESLY'S VIEWS.

PROFESSOR E. S. BEESLY, writing in the current number of the "Positivist Review," says :—"The most urgent question for England at the present moment is the threatening attitude assumed by our Government towards the Transvaal. The Convention of 1884, by which alone, as has hitherto been universally admitted, our relations with that country are determined, gives us no right to claim the franchise for the Outlanders. This is so indisputable that several of the London newspapers are setting up the doctrine, now heard for the first time, that England is entitled to interfere, irrespective of the Convention by virtue of her predominant power in South Africa President Kruger would have shown more wisdom if he had devised some means for enlarging the electorate by conferring the franchise on such Outlanders as are not suspected of intending to use it in order to bring about annexation. But the Republic is acting strictly within its rights. Such a thing has never been seen anywhere before as that a State should demand the franchise for its citizens in another State. Such a demand can have only one aim. A very influential party here are openly inciting the Government to take advantage of our better relations for the moment—with European Powers to despatch a large army to South Africa and crush the Boers at any cost. Some 9,000 British troops have already been gradually collected there. If we had only the Transvaal to deal with these might perhaps be enough. But it is highly probable that the Cape Government, in which the Dutch now predominate, would thwart, if not resist, any such attempt. If we lose the goodwill of the Cape, we lose South Africa altogether."

THE UITLANDERS' CASE.

The Queen's High Commissioner in South Africa and the President of the South African Republic were the other day engaged at Bloemfontein in trying to come to an understanding on the questions in issue between the Transvaal State and the Suzerain Power. The foreign residents in the Transvaal hoped that Sir Alfred Milner might find means to obtain from the President the redress of their grievances, or that the failure of the Conference may lead to such further action on their behalf by the Imperial Government as will effectually secure the object.

A studiously moderate statement of the Uitlanders' case is presented to the people of this country by one of the aggrieved class in the new number of the "Fortnightly Review" under the title of "The Transvaal Crisis: A Voice from the Rand," which deserves careful and candid reading. The writer states that he has been "enjoined," as one of the twenty-one thousand petitioners to the Queen to take up his pen in the cause, and he deals first with the petition itself.

There is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the document is not a genuine manifestation of the Uitlander feeling. The first petition prepared was rejected by Mr. Edmond Fraser, the acting British Agent in the Transvaal, for what seems to have been an error in form; "so meticulously careful were the Imperial authorities that they should forward nothing to Her Majesty's Ministers which was open to the faintest criticism." Nor was less care used in the collection of signatures. No pressure was resorted to. "The capitalists held apart; the petitioners were spontaneous. It was a petition of the *people* of Johannesburg." But how comes it that nine thousand persons, also Uitlanders, were induced to sign a counter petition, declaring that they wished for no change? The writer answers the question by pointing to the very large scale upon which the Transvaal Government and the monopolists whom it has created employ and control

"A CERTAIN SORT OF UITLANDER."

"All the Government offices, the Post Office, the Civil Service—such as it is—and the Netherlands Railway Company are 'run' by Uitlanders, for the most part of Hollander birth and education, though there is a handful of men among them of other nationalities. Out of such a population, all practically dependent for their bread upon the Transvaal Government—employed under a system of monopolies which must certainly vanish by a reduction of the present régime—it is not difficult to raise 9,000 signatures. Add to these employès of the Government and its friends the Concessionaries—the large and increasing population of Polish Jews who live by selling 'Cape Smoke,' that most poisonous of all forms of alcohol to the natives—and the restriction of whose bad business is one of the aims of every decent Uitlander—and the wonder is rather that the petition was not signed by more than 9,000."

But to come to the grievances which form the subject-matter of the petition now before the Colonial Office in London. It is unnecessary to repeat all that has been stated with regard to

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

That is admitted by the Boer Government—and defended. Some more specific complaints may be briefly mentioned. The Uitlanders have no voice in government of their own town Johannesburg, though they pay the lion's share of its cost, and they are governed very badly indeed. "The police are ignorant and inefficient; cases occur, at no infrequent intervals, in which they are convicted of blackmail; and the murder of the man Edgar must have shown the world at large the curious amount of individual discretion vouchsafed to them. Our water supply is merely poisonous: visitors of a scientific turn have called Johannesburg a death-trap. Whether we like it or not we must be poisoned or drink aerated or mineral waters; and the President has lately put a tax of 3d. a bottle on all mineral waters except the particular one which is in the hands of his concessionaires." The various monopolies, in fact, concern not the capitalists alone but all classes of the community. The dynamite concession, in particular, "hits the smaller mine-owners and the poorer men, since they are unable to hold on to their possessions; and these must therefore fall to those great houses which can afford to tide over bad times and make their own terms with the Government." The education law is another just cause of dissatisfaction. English children cannot attend the public schools except on condition of learning Dutch, which seems a gratuitously annoying requirement when it is remembered not only that English is the habitual medium of communication throughout South Africa, but that the Boer language is "not Dutch, as Dutch is spoken in Holland, but a hybrid compound of Hollander and English, and, for that matter, of Kaffir and Malay."

FINALLY,

says the Uitlander spokesman, in summing up his case, "we may not air our grievances in the public newspapers; we may not hold public meetings to consider them. The President, if he thinks fit, is duly entitled by a regular enactment of the Raad to order any of us out of the country at his good pleasure." It can be no matter of surprise that the oppressed foreign residents are now looking eagerly to the Imperial Government for relief. Its right to interfere for their help is incontestable, and has been admitted by the Boer Government itself. But affairs are growing steadily worse. The laws against the freedom of the Press and public meetings have been enacted since 1896. Equally recent in origin has been "the most serious difficulty of all—the expulsion of Mr. Kotze from his place as Chief Justice, and the consequent subordination of the High Court of Justice, administred by trained men, to chance decisions of the Volksraad; while Mr. Kruger, greatly daring, has actually brought in anew the Aliens Expulsion Act, which provoked the ultimatum of 1897." The "Fortnightly" contributor does not believe in war, but he anticipates that we shall be threatened by the Boers with

A RISING OF THE DUTCH SETTLERS IN CAPE COLONY.

That, he declares, is a bubble which ought to be pricked. It is a bubble, and nothing more. Mr. Hofmeyer blew it into shape in 1881, when he wanted to prevent English troops being sent through the Colony:—"He went to the High Commissioner and informed His Excellency that the Cape Dutch were ripe for revolution; that already they were arming; that they were practising at rifle-butts; that the men of the Western Province were already practising that very afternoon. Mr. Hofmeyer, as usual, spoke the literal truth. The men of Western Province were practising at rifle ranges as he said; that is to say, twelve of them, brought to Cape Town for the purpose by Mr. Hofmeyer, were shooting for small money prizes which Mr. Hofmeyer had given."

FIRMNESS AND PROMPTITUDE

on the part of the British Goverment are what the present crisis demands. The Dutch Africander does not dislike "the England of a strong arm," but the strength must be visible. The new Africanderism was born after Majuba, when "the English flag was in the dust, and, strangest of all, the English Ministry were cheerfully accepting the situation." "Emphatically," says the Uitlander champion, in conclusion, "this is the moment for temperate but firm assertion. It only needs—so we, the 21,000 signatories to the Uitlanders' petition assert—it only needs a firm tone with the President for the grievances of which we complain to be redressed." If redress is withheld, England "must make up her mind to lose her paramountcy in the Transvaal of to-day and in the confederated South Africa of to-morrow."

ARMY FIRING COMPETITIONS.

MUSKETRY PRIZES.

It is announced in General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India that General Sir William Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be competed for during the season 1899-1900:—

(1) A silver cup, value Rs. 500, to the British Service.

(2) A silver cup, value Rs. 500, to the Native rmy.

(3) A Magdala gold medal to the best shot in the ative Army.

One cup will be awarded to the British Service team nd the other to the Native Army team making the ighest aggregate score at the annual meetings of the ollowing rifle associations:—

(a) The Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association at Meerut.

(b) The Southern India Rifle Association at Bangalore.

(c) The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association at Poona.

(d) The Hyderabad Rifle Association at Secunderabad.

(e) The Burma Rifle Association at Mandalay.

(f) The Sind and Baluchistan Rifle Association at Quetta.

The Magdala gold medal will be awarded to that Native Officer, Non-Commissioned officer or man making the highest aggregate score in the competition.

CONDITIONS.

Distances.—200, 600 and 800 yards.

Rounds.—Nine at each distance, last seven to count.

Targets and scoring.—As laid down in the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association rules.

Positions.—200 yards standing, 600 and 800 yards any military.

Rifles of carbines and ammunition.—Any of service pattern.

Teams firing with carbines will be allowed handicap points as follows:—

·303" carbines	... ...	18 points.
·450" ,,	... ...	30 ,,

The teams will be composed of six competitors from any corps, including station teams of Royal Artillery and volunteer corps. Officers may shoot in the teams. No corps can enter more than two teams at any one meeting or more than one team at any two meetings (*e.g.,*) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles may enter one team at Poona and one at Meerut, or two at Poona), but no individual may shoot more than once.

All the registers of the teams competing, countersigned by the Secretary of the meeting, are to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Simla under registered cover, the day after the competition is concluded.

The competition is to be carried out in strict accordance with the rules of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association as regards all details not herein specified.

SUFFOCATED TO DEATH IN A MANHOLE.

Hurree Mahadoo, aged twenty-five years, a labourer, employed on the drainage works at Baboola Tank Road, died, on Wednesday afternoon, while working in a manhole on that road. It appears that the drainage works had been going on for some months past, under Sullemanji Moola Abdool Ali and Co., Municipal Contractors, and the deceased had been at work there for the last two months. About noon, on Wednesday, deceased and three other labourers were directed by Tyebji Adamji, who had been superintending the work, to open the manhole near the entrance to the compound of St. John's House, to find out what was obstructing the flow of the water in it. The men took the cover off the manhole, and one of them, named Nana Bairoo, went down. It was the deepest manhole, being twenty-three feet below the surface of the road, and there was water in it up to the hips of the man working in it. The labourer felt about with his feet to find out the obstruction. The water was warm, and before the man could do anything to remove the obstruction, he felt suffocated and immediately came up. The deceased then volunteered to go down, although he was advised by his co-workers not to do so. He went down, and one Khodiba and Nana watched him. Khodiba shouted out to the deceased and inquired how he was getting on, and the latter replied that he had found the mouth of one of the pipes. About five minutes after deceased was seen falling sideways, and Khodiba went down to his assistance. But Khodiba himself felt overpowered and came up without the deceased. Khodiba was gasping for breath when he came up, and said the deceased was dying. An alarm was then raised, and an European police officer came up. Tyebji, the superviser, then ordered four other manholes to be opened to let in fresh air. About an hour after a man was sent down with a rope tied round his waist, and the rope was then fastened round the deceased and he was hauled up. He was dead.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Baboola Tank Road, regarding the death of the deceased Hurree. The witness Nana stated in the course of his evidence that there was no bad smell in the manhole when he went down, but it was very hot and he felt suffocated with the heat. He told the deceased that it was very hot in the manhole, and advised him not to go down. Witness had never been down this manhole before, but he had gone down into other manholes on Baboola Tank Road. There was heat in them, but not so much as to overpower him. It was about a month ago when he went down those manholes. They were twelve and fourteen feet deep, whereas the manhole the deceased and witness went down that day was about twenty-three feet deep. Witness knew nothing of the rules on the drainage works regarding manholes. Tyebji had the other manholes opened to allow the fresh air to go down. He was not told by anyone to open them—he did it himself. Sometimes, not always, he opened a manhole in addition to the one to be entered. He did this whenever the manhole to be entered was very deep. The one they entered that day was the deepest of the lot. The next one on the Graham's Naka side was open when they entered the manhole in question. The four additional ones which Tyebji opened were on the hospital side. No one instructed the witness to say that there was no bad smell in the manhole. The water was not flowing in it when the witness went down. It was turbid. Witness could not say whether the deceased's head went under the water when he fell.

Further inquiry was adjourned at this stage.

A JEWELLERY DISPUTE.

JEWELLERY FOR HIRE OR SALE.

Our Hyderabad correspondent writes:—An important case arising out of a jewellery transaction has just been decided by the District Judge of Secunderabad. It appears from the records that Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, the only surviving son of Sirdar Diler Jung (Abdul Huq), purchased some jewellery from Messrs. Sirdarmull & Co., of Hyderabad, consisting of a diamond belt, a diamond chain, a diamond stick, etc., valued at Rs. 30,400. It was agreed between the Sirdar and the jewellers that on payment of the said sum of Rs. 30,400 the jewellery could be retained in the Sirdar's possession for eight months, after which, if he disapproved of it be could return it to the jewellers, and receive back Rs. 30,060. A proviso was added in the agreement that the jewellery, on return, should be in the same condition as it was when handed over by the jewellers. After keeping the jewellery for some time, the Sirdar sought to return it, and claimed Rs. 30,060 under the terms of the agreement. The jewellers declined to accept back the jewellery, on the ground that a year had expired, instead of the eight months limited in the agreement. They contended before the Court that the agreement attached to the plaint was not the original agreement, but a forged one, substituted to establish the plaintiff's case, and furthermore, declared in their written statement that the receipt granted by them for the payment of Rs. 30,400 for the jewellery was also suppressed, and a forged one substituted and annexed to the plaint. The Judge dismissed the Sirdar's suit for the return of his Rs. 30,060. The case has gone on at intervals for the past six months, and has at each hearing caused a good deal of interest locally. The Sirdar's witnesses were his uncle, Syed Shumshudin Ali Khan, a retired Deputy Commissioner of the Berars, and his clerk, a Hindu, named Jugganath, while the defendants produced eleven witnesses, including Mr. Barnard, Chief Accountant of the Bank of Bengal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	9	4	81
Total plague deaths to date	46,714	40,661	
Same date, last year, 1898	8	1	64

THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

As resolved by the managing committee of the Hindu Fever Hospital, arrangements have been made to keep in the hospital, during the monsoon, accommodation for a certain number of beds, at present (6) six, for such patients as might choose to avail themselves thereof, it being understood, that they will make their own arrangements for food and medical treatment. There will, however, be on the premises a small staff, and prescriptions, so far as practicable, will be dispensed gratis. This is only a temporary arrangement, and may be altered according to emergencies, of which due notice will be given to the public.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jairam Hansraj was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Puribai, his sister-in-law, and another person, named Haridas Kalidas, by stabbing them with a knife. Mr. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted. It appears that on the 7th instant, at 8 p. m., the accused, who resided in a house at Telly Lane, went to the room of his brother, Valji, and had an altercation with him in regard to some money matters. As Valji was suffering from paralysis at the time, Puribai interfered on his behalf. This enraged the accused, who rushed at her and wounded her on the shoulder with a clasp knife. On hearing her cries, the second complainant, a co-tenant, came to her assistance, and he was also similarly assaulted. The accused admitted the charge, but stated that the woman had no business to interfere in his affairs. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowland's Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe.)

THE POWERS OF A HINDU WIDOW.

MITHABAI WIDOW vs. CANJEE ARJOON.

The plaintiff asked for a declaration that she was entitled to the management of the whole of the estate of the deceased Khairaj Lalljee, existing on the death of his widow, Parvatibai, and is entitled beneficially to the residue of such estate after providing for the payments and expenses directed by the codicil of Khairaj Lalljee, that an account might be taken of his property, that the defendant be decreed to make over the same to the plaintiff, &c. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Madhavjee Virjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that Khairaj Lalljee died at Cutch on the 27th July, 1881, without issued, leaving him surviving two widows, namely Parvatibai and the plaintiff. After providing for certain monthly and annual payments, the deceased, by his will and codicil, left the residue of his property to Parvatibai, whom he also appointed his executrix, and directed that, on the death of Parvatibai, the management of the property should be assumed by the plaintiff. The will and codicil were proved by Parvatibai on the 25th September, 1882, and the property was managed by Parvatibai until her death on the 11th April, 1898. The property at the time included two houses standing in the name of Khairaj Lalljee, another house purchased by Parvatibai, and a large sum of money advanced on mortgages of immoveable property. Plaintiff argued that, on the death of Parvatibai, she became entitled, under the terms of the codicil, to manage the property and became also beneficially entitled to the residue of the property as heir to her late husband; but the defendant had, in violation of the plaintiff's rights, taken possession of all the moveable property, was collecting the rents, and was trying to recover monies outstanding on mortgages, &c., and claimed to do so by virtue of an alleged will of Parvatibai. Plaintiff submitted that Parvatibai had no power to dispose of any of the said property by will or otherwise. Plaintiff had applied for letters of administration *de bonis non* to her late husband's estate, with the will and codicil annexed.

The defendant stated that, by his last will and testament, Khairaj Lalljee bequeathed all his real and personal estate to his elder widow, Parvatibai, for her own absolute use and benefit, and directed her to maintain and keep with her his second wife, the plaintiff, as long as she remained a widow and so long as she lived in harmony and concord with Parvatibai. In case of disagreement, he directed Parvatibai to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 50 per month for her maintenance during her widowhood, but no longer, and he appointed Parvatibai his sole executrix. By his codicil, the testator reduced to Rs. 10 the monthly allowance of Rs. 50 to plaintiff; and he further directed that, in case of the death of Parvatibai the affairs of the charity and the distribution of the annuities be made by the hands of the plaintiff. The latter lived for some time in harmony with Parvatibai, but subsequently quarrelled with her and left her protection. The defendant was closely related to the deceased, who had always admitted that the defendant and his descendents were the proper heirs to him after his death. In 1887-88, Parvatibai took the defendant in adoption as her son; and since the date of the adoption, he had lived with Parvatibai as her husband's son. Previous to her death, Parvatibai published her last will, wherein she stated the fact of the defendant's adoption as her son. Defendant therefore submitted that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

CLAIM FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

MANMOHANDAS DAMODER vs. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 4,205 from the defendant, partly as damages and partly for work done, under a Gujrati writing, alleged to be signed by the defendant. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that for some years past, he had been performing services for the defendant, who used to pay him divers sums. On the 16th February 1895, the defendant agreed to employ plaintiff under the terms of a Gujrati writing signed by the defendant. Plaintiff performed the agreement on his part, acted as a kind of companion, drafted letters, read newspapers, read and explained to defendant the Municipal Act, and advised him in general matters. Defendant had frequently acknowledged the plaintiffs services, but had not paid him anything under the agreement except Rs. 50. On the plaintiff pressing him to pay, defendant became cool towards him, and ultimately denied the execution of the agreement. Under the circumstances, plaintiff claimed judgment.

The defendant denied signing the agreement referred to, or that any such agreement was ever made or contemplated by him. He denied that the plaintiff ever performed the services for him as alleged. He denied that he paid plaintiff Rs. 50 under the agreement. The only sum he had paid him was in respect of money borrowed by defendant, and sent to plaintiff from Matheran. Defendant denied that the sum of Rs. 4,205 or any sum was due from him to the plaintiff, and prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

IMPERATRIX vs. DADA MEYA SHAIK YACOOB AND THREE OTHERS.

This was an application for review, in which the complainant, Nageshwar Sitaram Fansulker, asked for revision of the orders passed by Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 16th and 17th May last, withdrawing under the provisions of Section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the cases of the accused Dada Meya and three others, from the Court of Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and referring them for enquiry to Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate. Rao Bahadur Ghanesham Nilkant appeared for the applicant Nageshwar and Mr. Jehangir Boman Behram for two of the accused Dhondu and Babajee.

Mr. Ghanesham said the Chief Presidency Magistrate had passed an order under section 528 of the Code. The first question under that section was whether Mr. Hamilton was subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He submitted that, in regard to cases being withdrawn, Mr. Hamilton was not subordinate. Under the Code Mr. Hamilton had authority to entertain a complaint in regard to perjury, which was the offence alleged in the present matter. Mr. Ghanesham also submitted that Mr. Slater had made the order of transfer without giving notice to the complainant.

Mr. Justice Parsons asked if it was contended that Mr Hamilton was not subordinate to Mr. Slater?

Mr. Ghanesham said the Chief Presidency Magistrate had jurisdiction over the whole of the island, but the Code also provided that the other Presidency Magistrates should exercise their authority under certain conditions. It appeared it was not till the 3rd March 1899 that the Governor in Council declared that all Presidency Magistrates were to be subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and that the latter could make rules for the carrying on of business. Such rules were to be consistent with the Code. The pleader contended, however, that no rules had been made depriving Mr. Hamilton of the jurisdiction given him by section 20, adding that it was simply for a matter of general convenience that the Magistrates had been dealing with cases arising in various parts of the town. He submitted all the Magistrates had the same power as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and argued that the order was passed without any reason. The offences had been committed at the Sessions, and in the interests of justice it was desirable that the accused should have been tried by Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that Mr. Slater had considered the Esplanade Police Court to be a more convenient place for the hearing.

Mr. Ghanesham said the complainant wanted a Magistrate who was not conversant with the case to try it.

Mr. Justice Parson: Was Mr. Dastur acquainted with the case?

Mr. Ghanesham: Yes. The case was the subject of general conversation at the time it was tried before the Sessions and the Magistrate. The offence of perjury was committed by the persons who had accused my clients of a serious crime which the higher Court held to be a trumped up case.

Mr. Ghanesham, continuing, said the grounds given by Mr. Slater were not sufficient. He simply stated the case had been transferred for convenience. Mr. Ghanesham further contended that no notice had been given before the order was made. The interests of justice would have been better served had the case come before Mr. Hamilton, whose mind would not have been prejudiced by having heard the circumstances of the original case. Mr. Ghanesham, therefore, submitted that Mr. Hamilton was not a Magistrate subordinate to Mr Slater. Even supposing he was, there was no reason for the transfer. The order should not have been passed without his client been given notice to show cause, he having instituted the prosecution, why the case should not remain where it was. On those grounds, he asked that the order should be set aside as it was irregular.

Mr. Jehangir contended that section 528 did not provide for any notices being given. The section gave full power to the Chief Magistrate to withdraw any case from a subordinate Magistrate. The complainant, who had filed the information, had stated he had filed it in the interests of justice; and if that was so, it must be perfectly immaterial to him which Magistrate tried the case.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Was any application made?

Mr. Jehangir: No.

Mr. Justice Parsons: And the accused persons did not object to the transfer?

Mr. Jehangir: No. Only the complainant objected.

Mr. Jehangir, continuing, said Mr. Justice Russell had granted permission for the prosecution. The prosecutor was quite a stranger, and stated what he was doing was in the interest of justice. The Magistrate (Mr. Slater) was justified under the rules in transfering the case. The complainant ought not to have gone before Mr. Hamilton, and asked for the issue of a process.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Who moved for the transfer of the case?

Mr. Jehangir: The Commissionor of Police moved for the transfer of the case against Dada Meya. Mr. Slater transferred the three other cases on his own motion.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the application said: The local Government having declared under sub-section 2 of section 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code that all Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate appointed under section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and that the subordination shall be deemed to be of the same kind and extent as the subordination of Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates to the District Magistrates under sub-section of section 17 of the code. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has under secion 528, the power to withdraw any case from any one of them and refer it for enquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate. The objection, therefore, to jurisdiction fails. It appears, however, that the orders in question were made in consequence of a letter sent by the Commissioner of Police expartee and without notice to either party. This is a fatal defect under the consistant rulings of this Court. For this reason we must reverse the orders of transfer in the four cases under review and direct the Chief Presidency Magistrate to proceed in the matter only after giving due notice to the complainant and the accused persons.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The Ascot Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs each, 10 ft., and only 5 sovs if declared by Tuesday, June 6, with 2,000 sovs, added; the second to receive 500 sovs and the third 200 sovs out of the stakes; winners of a handicap after June 1, 7lbs., of any two or one value 1,000 sovs 10lbs, extra; the winner of the Oaks or Grand Prix de Paris, if entered, to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap. Once round, starting at the distance about two miles. (38 entries.)

Lord Rosebery's ch c Tom Cringle, by Donovan—Sea Breeze, 4yrs, 7st 5lbs .... Loates 1
Lord Farquhar's b h Nouveau Riche, by Carlton—Novice, 6yrs, 7st 13lbs .... Sloan 2
Mr Fairie's b c Chubb, by Chillington—Stocklock, 4yrs, 7st .... Madden 3
Duke of Westminster's br c Batt, by Sheen—Vampire, 4yrs, 8st 4lbs 0
Mr W Burnham's b c Calnur, by Sheen—Sunshine, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs 0
Mr Wm Cooper's ch h Golden Rule, by Royal Hampton—Meteora, 6yrs, 7st 6lbs 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Morning Dew, by Adieu—Golden Morn, 4yrs, 7st 8lbs 0
Mr J W Larnach's b g Glentilt, by Highland Chief—Duchess, aged, 6st 5lbs 0
Mr J M Hambury's br f Lowland Beauty, by Alloway—Comely, 4yrs, 6st 11lbs 0
Mr W T Jones' br f Airs and Graces, by Ayrshire—Lady Alwyne, 4yrs, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Covington's Cancelaria, 6yrs, 7st 10lbs 0

(Winner trained by C. Wood.)

Betting: 9 to 2 against Tom Cringle, 6 to 1 Nouveau Riche, 10 to 1 Chubb, 100 to 30 Batt.

Won by a neck; three lengths dividing second and third.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, with 1,000 sovs added, for three-year-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies and geldings 8st 5lb; a winner of 500 sovs to carry 3lb; or 3,000 sovs, 9lb extra; maidens allowed 7lb; the second to receive 300 sovs, and the third 200 sovs out of the stakes; New Course (about one mile and five furlongs).—53 subs. Closed Nov. 2, 1897.

Duke of Portland's b c Manners, by St Simon—Tact .... Cannon 1
Mr J H Houldsworth's br c Carbiston, by Donovan—Caserta .... Loates 2
Mr J W Larnach's br f Victoria May, by St Simon—Hampton Rose .... Madden 3

(Winner trained by G. Dawson.)

Betting: 7 to 2 against Victoria May.

Won by four lenghs; seven lengths between second and third.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 500 sovs with 1,600 sovs. in specie added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs, each h ft; winner of a race value 500 sovs or of any handicap after declaration of the weights (June 2) 5lbs; if of a handicap value 500 sovs. 10lbs extrf winner of the Grand Prix de Paris weights to be fixed on the publication of the weights the second to receive 300 sovs and the third 100 out of the stakes New Mile (seven furlongs 466 yards.)

Mr G J Jardine's Refractor, by Prism—Heartsease, 4yrs, 6st 5lbs .... Weatherall 1
Mr Fairies's b c Eager, by Enthusiast—Greeba, 5yrs, 9st 4lbs .... Cannon 2
Lord Wm Beresford's b h Knight of the Thistle, by Lord Rosebery—The Empress Maud, 6yrs, 9st 2lbs .... Sloan 3
Mr H McCalmont's br c Argosy, by Suspender—Ethel, 4yrs, 7st 4lbs 0
Capt Bewicke's br c General Peace, by Gallinule—Moria, 5yrs, 8st 7lbs 0
Mr Leo Rothschild's ch c Golden Bridge (late Bridegroom II), by Rayon D'or—St Bridget, 4yrs, 8st 4lbs ... 0
Sir J B Maple's b f Nun Nicer, by Common—Priestess, 4yrs, 8st 1lb 0
Lord Derby's ch f Alt Mark, by Marcion—Altiora, 4yrs, 7st 8lbs 0
Col A Paget's bk f Sirenia, by Gallinule—Concussion, 4yrs, 7st 8lbs 0
Mr W M Clarke's ch c Mount Prospect, by Gallinule—Gretchen, 5yrs, 7st 6lbs 0
Capt Lang's br c Footpad II, by Macheath—Padua, 3yrs, 6st 13lbs 0
Mr T L Plunkett's ch c Baldoyle, by Gallinule—Maid of Kilcreene, 3yrs, 6st 13lbs 0
Mr W Brodrick Cloete's b c Strike a Light, by Donovan—Fuse, 3yrs, 6st 10lbs 0
Capt Machell's b c Simonside, by St Simon—Daisy Chain, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs 0
Marquis de Serramezzana's ch f Musetta, by St Angelo—Mirror, 3yrs, 6st 7lbs 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Flambard, by Oriflamb—Armorica, 3yrs, 6st 6lbs 0

(Winner trained by J Wood).

Betting: 25 to 1 against Refractor, 100 to 30 Eager, 10 to 1 Knight of the Thistle.

Won by a length and a half, a neck between second and third.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The Gold Cup, value 1,000 sovs., with 3,000 sovs in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 700 sovs. and the third 300 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, three-year-olds 7st. 7lbs., four 9st., five six, and aged 9st. 4lbs., mares and geldings allowed 3lbs., to start at the Cup post, and go once round (about two miles and half).—31 subs. Closed January 3, 1899.

The sealed-up nominations to be opened after the running for the Oaks. Sealed nominations for which forfeit is declared before the expiration of time of opening to remain unopened.

Mr C D Rose's ch c Cyllene, by Bona Vista—Arcadia, 4yrs .... T Loates 1
Mr H V Long's b c Lord Edward II, by Enthusiast—Noble Duchess, 3yrs .... S Loates 2
Mr J de Bremond's b c Gardefeu, by Cambyse—Bougie, 4yrs .... Watkins 3
Mr J de Bremond's ch c Le Senteur, by Beranger—Farce se, 4yrs 0
Mr J Hammond's br c Herminius, by Lowland Chief—Herminia, 5yrs 0

(Winner trained by Jarvis.)

Betting: 6 to 4 against Cyllene, 85 to 20 Lord Edward II., 3 to 1 Gardefeu.

Won by eight lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THE HARDWICKE STAKES.

The Hardwicke Stakes of 2,000 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, p. p., for three-year-olds and upwards; three-year-olds 7st. 12lbs, four, 9st., five and upwards 9st. 2lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; the winner of a race or races collectively value 1,000 sovs., to carry 7lbs; the winner of a race or of races collectively, value 2,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; maiden three-year-olds allowed 5lbs., four and upwards 10lbs. the second to receive 10 per cent, and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes; Swinley Course.—60 subs. Closed Nov. 2, 1897.

Prince Soltykoff's b c Ninus, by Sheen—Nina, 4yrs .... Wood 1
Duke of Portland's b c Manners, by St Simon—Tact, 3yrs .... Cannon 2
S R Wallie-Griffith's br f St IA, by St Serf—Berengaria, 4yrs .... Sloan 3

(Winner trained by Gibbons).

Betting: 7 to 4 against St IA.

Won by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third—"Asian."

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SURAT POLICE INSPECTOR.

A BARRISTER COMPLAINANT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 20.

As already briefly wired, Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhai, barrister-at-law, practising in this city, and also one of the sons of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, has brought a complaint against the Surat City Police Inspector, Rao Saheb Motilal Hirabhai, charging him under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code:—341 (wrongful restraint), 342 (wrongful continement), 352 (assault or criminal force) and 504 (intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace). The complaint was presented to Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, at Camp Kolukh, on the 23rd of May. He entertained the complaint, after examining the complainant on oath and transferred it for disposal according to law to the Court of Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., Magistrate of the 1st Class in charge Choriasi Division, Surat. After a couple of adjournments the case came on for hearing yesterday. The first witness for the Crown was the complainant himself. His examination-in-chief brought out the following facts stated in the complaint:—

That there is in Surat in the district of Bhagatalao a temple of the Vaishnava sect known as Mota Mandir where is enshrined the idol of God Shri Balkrishnaji. Near it and on land belonging to the said temple, is a collection of shops which are known as Satta Bazar. All these shops can be reached by a gate on the public road.

I am informed and believe that at about seven o'clock in the evening of the 28th day of April 1899, the accused named above in company with his police subordinates went to the said Satta Bazar to arrest alleged Sattawalas. I am further informed and believe that about a hundred persons were arrested on the occasion.

At about half past nine o'clock in the evening of the same day Messrs. Narotamdas Motiram and Karsandas Lallubhai came and engaged me and Mr. Mukundray Ghelabhai Mehta, High Court Pleader, to appear before the said accused and apply on behalf of some of the arrested persons to have them released on bail.

Thereupon Mr. Mukundray and myself, accompanied by the said Messrs. Narotamdas and Karsandas, left at about ten o'clock at night in a carriage to proceed to the Satta Bazar to appear before the accused and apply that our clients should be admitted to bail. On approaching the shop of Hemchand Sukhadia, and as we were about to turn into the street on the north of the said shop, our carriage was prevented from entering the street by the police stationed there. Then Messrs. Narotamdas and Kasandas got out from the carriage, and I spoke to one of the sepoys standing there and told him that the street was public one, that everybody had a right to pass through it and that I wanted to go through it for the purpose of seeing the accused on professional business; but, as the police would not let my carriage proceed further without the orders of the accused, I sent my card through one of the sepoys to be presented to the accused with a message that I wanted to see him on professional business. The sepoy returned and allowed my carriage to proceed. Mr. Kasandas who was with us followed my carriage; when it had gone for some distance it was again stopped by another police sepoy who, however, on the above facts being stated to him, permitted it to proceed further.

That we then reached the gate of the Satta Bazar and as soon as we got out of the carriage the accused came out of the said Bazar into the public street and said, "What brings you here? You are obstructing me in the performance of my duties, and you will therefore be prosecuted." I replied that we had not come there to obstruct him in the performance of his duties but had come to apply for the release on bail of certain persons on whose behalf we had been professionaly engaged to make the application; that we had come there as our carriage was permitted to proceed after my card was sent. On hearing this the accused caught me and Mr. Mukundray by each arm and began to shake and push us, and ordered to subordinates to push us out. And immediately, without waiting for the said order to be carried out he himself began pushing us, and repeated that we were obstructing him in the performance of his duties and would therefore be prosecuted.

Thereupon I again told the accused that we were not there to obstruct him but to make an application for bail. On hearing this the accused cried out to his men to fetch handcuff and to put them on us and to take us away to jail. Thereupon I held out both my hands before the accused saying that if he pleased he might handcuff me and send me to jail but that I still applied for the release of my clients on bail. The accused thereupon said that they would be so released but we shall all the same be sent to jail, and so saying forced us into our carriage. I sat on the back seat, Mr. Mukundray sitting opposite. The accused wanted and attempted to sit on the back seat and told me to vacate it by going over on the opposite seat. I said that the carriage was mine and I did not stir. Thereupon he put policemen round our carriage with orders to detain us till the end of the Satta Bazar business when he said we would be dealt with. After this the accused went inside the Satta Bazar.

That after the order to fetch handcuff was given I happened to look round but could not find Mr. Kasandas who was in charge of my law books.

That at about three o'clock in the morning one Atmaram Tuljaram came out of this Satta Bazar to me and said "Do not proceed further in respect of what has happened to-day. You go with me to the Rao Saheb and I will effect a reconciliation between you." Just at this moment a police sepoy who stood near the gate of the Satta Bazar called out to me saying that I was wanted inside by the accused. Thereupon Mr. Mukundray remained in the carriage and I went into the Satta Bazar and asked the accused why I was sent for. The accused directed me to sit on a box and said after finishing the business in hand he would take me to his house and there would release me on my executing a bond. Then at four o'clock in the morning the accused took me out of the Bazar with him. When we came out of the gate the accused directed me to get into my carriage and to have it driven after him. I found Mr. Mukundray in the carriage and took my seat in it. The carriage was then driven after the accused till his house was reached.

On the groundfloor of the house of the accused just when the accused had left us and gone upstairs, the Chief Constable Mr. Surajram and the said Atmaram Tuljaram requested us not to proceed further in the matter. I thereupon said that I was unable then to do anything as it was not a question that related only to me personally but was one in which my profession also was concerned and that nothing would be done by me without consulting my friends. Then the said Chief Constable and the said Atmaram took us upstairs to the accused. In the presence of the accused they repeated their request and got the same reply from me. We were then allowed to go. It was then half past four o'clock in the morning.

That I am informed and believe that while we were in custody Mr. Jagannath Vishvanath Trivedi applied to the accused to let us out on bail, but the accused did not give any reply to the said request.

That I am further informed and believe that at about eleven o'clock at night while we were in custody, my friends Messrs. Nanabhai Ratilal Desai, Prasnwadan Motabhai and Nandwadan Kapurram went to the house of Rao Bahadur Jivanlal P. Lakhia, City Magistrate, Surat, to move him to release us on bail, but that they were not allowed by his men to see him as he was asleep and his men refused to wake him up though they were told that the visit was to be on public duty; that thereupon these friends at about one o'clock again went to the City Magistrate's house accompanied by another friend of mine Mr. Nanalal Mansukhlal; the said Mr. Nanalal did go and see the City Magistrate but he refused to interfere with the action of the police.

Under the circumstances stated above, I submit that the accused has committed offences under sections 341, 342, 352 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code and such other offences as may be disclosed by the facts of the case, and I pray that the accused may be dealt with according to law.

In cross-examination, the witness stated:—I have been practising in Surat for about a year. I knew that the Police had arrested certain people when Narotam came to me for engaging me. I heard nothing about the search. I knew that the persons for whom I was engaged, were arrested under the Gambling Act. And that the offence was a bailable one. No vakalatnama was taken as none was required. The interval between the date of the offence (April 28th) and the institution of the complaint (May 23rd) was spent in having overtures from the other side and legal communications. When the accused said he would prosecute me, I thought it a silly threat. I do not know that he has been ordered to prosecute me and Mr. Mukundray. I never entertained any fears of being prosecuted. I had no ill-feeling towards Mr. Motilal the accused. I cannot say how he felt to me. I know nothing that would point to ill-feeling on the part of Motilal to me. When the altercation took place between Motilal and myself, there were present Mr. Surajram, the Chief Constable, other policemen, Mr. Mukundray, Kasandas, perhaps, for a time, the gariwals, and certain others whose names I do not know. The gariwala's name I cannot give, as I do not know it. He was a Musalman. I do not know where he resides. He was there from the time we left to the time we returned. I did not ascertain his name and residence. I have not called Surajram, the Chief Constable, as a witness. Certain persons came to my office and said that they knew the facts and would give evidence if I summoned them. They dictated a list of names, and I had them summoned accordingly. I made no enquiries. I do not know that they were the persons arrested and convicted. I did not ascertain what evidence they would give.

The cross-examination of the complainant was resumed to-day and was to the following effect:—

I consulted on my case the Hon. Mr. Mehta, my brother Mr. Jamietram, Mr. Branson and Mr. Motabhai. I had not the Advocate General's opinion as to the legality of the speculation in the opium rates when I went to the Satta Bazaar, nor did I know anything about it then. I did not say anything to Mr. Motilal about the opinion. I did not say that "Satta" was not gambling. I consider "Satta" an abominable curse. How many people were in the Satta bazaar I cannot say; as for the lane leading to it, it was blocked up and all traffic stopped by order of the police. I saw no stones flying. I know nothing about Surajram and other people being injured. I did not try to get the names or numbers of the police sepoys guarding me. They were not likely to give their names. I had no opportunity to give Motilal the names of the persons I wished to bail. He was talking incessantly. When I was restrained, I thought it would be best to consult my friends before taking action. I had no idea of any particular proceeding then, and consequently the question of witnesses did not occur to me. The gariwala would certainly be a good witness, if he were independent. I do not know whether handcuffs were brought; they were ordered. I did not ask to be let go, nor did Mr. Mukundray. I should have liked to go, but I could not as I was under arrest. I should have liked my clients to be released on bail, but my staying there had nothing to do with my clients. As soon as I had made my request for bail I would have gone away. I did not ask the accused to let me go when the people were released on bail. The accused has a notoriously violent temper. He assaulted Mr. Kalabhai in a public place. There are other reports to the same effect. I cannot give any other reason for his treating me so. I cannot say whether there was or was not anything to excite him; I did nothing but ask for bail. I have no personal knowledge of the accused. The order to take me to jail was given to no one in particular. I cannot say whether any of my witnesses were in the Satta Bazar during the time I was there.

Re-examined—I did not know the contents of the warrant under which the police were acting. I knew that persons arrested under the Gambling Act, if they offered bail, would be released and that is why I went to offer it. I do not know whether the overtures made to me were authorised or not. Mr. Gulabdas (pleader for the accused), himself made overtures to me. Mr. Mukundray did not take any part in the altercation with Motilal. At the time of the altercation I saw some people inside the gate. I cannot say who they were; my eye sight is very bad I know that Mr. Mukundray made full enquiries into than matter before I lodged this complaint. If Motilal had ordered the release on bail of the five men, I could have found sureties there easily. Inquiries are being made for the garriwala.

The next witness for the Crown was Kasandas Lallubhai, who stated in his examination-in chief that he had engaged the complainant and Mr. Mukundray on the night of the 28th of April to apply for the release of some of his friends who were arrested. He corroborated the complainant as to what took place from the time they started till they came to the gate of the Satta Bazar. He then started:—Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray got out of the carriage. The accused then came up and said "what have you come here for? You are obstructing me in my duties. You will be prosecuted." The accused said this angrily. The complainant said "I have not come to interfere with your work but to apply for bail for my clients. My carriage was allowed to pass after I had sent in my card." Thereupon very angrily the accused took hold of the complainant and Mukundray by the arm and shoved them about and said to the sepoys, "Push them out." He also called out "Bring the hancuffs put them on and take them to jail." I was a little behind the complainant then. The complainant held out his hands and said, "put them on," but I again ask for my clients to be released. At this point I moved fifteen or twenty paces and stood near the corner of the lane. I was frightened. The accused said "they will be let go but you will have to go to jail."

Proceedings were then adjourned till to-morrow, when the examination-in-chief of this witness will be resumed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 22.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut G Warneford, 4th Gurkha Bengal Infy, to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst Supt, Savantvadi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Lucas, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

The services of Lieut R A Cassels, Aide-de-Camp, to the Political Resident, Aden, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 19th May 1899.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sitaram Damodar to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the limits of Kurla and Bandra in the district of Thana, with the powers of a Magte of the first class and with additional power, specified.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Bhaskar Naralikar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Pimpalner in the dist of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Hungund in the dist of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F J Fowler, 27th Bo L I, to be Cant Magte at Karachi, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major C A S Montgomery, transferred. Capt Fowler is also appointed under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in the Karachi Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Capt Fowler is further appointed, under Sec 22 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. He is also invested within the Military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, H E the Governor is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Bahmanji Edalji Modi, Dist Depy Collr, Kaira, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and makingout a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Nadiad Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Shantvirappa Virsingpappa Mensinkai, Ag Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Khan Bahadur Shamshudin Sayad Mia Kadri, Dist Depy Collr, Surat, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magte of the first class in that district.

The powers of a Magte of the second class conferred by Govt Notification No 7244, dated 26th Nov 1898, on Azam Narayan Gundo, and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, being no longer required, are withdrawn under Sec 11 of the Code.

Azam Narayan Gundo, Head Karkun taluka Hungund in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

With reference to Govt Notification No 3313, dated the 12th May 1899, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar and Hubli.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments under Article 95 of the Civil Service Regulations for a period of six months from the date of their taking effect:—Rao Bahadur Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive to be Additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Nasik; Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli to be Additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Thana; and Rao Bahadur Damodhar Govind Gharpure to be Additional first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, each of the undermentioned first class Subordinate Judges with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the district specified against his name as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district:—Rao Bahadur Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive, Nasik; Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli, Thana; and Rao Bahadur Damodhar Govind Gharpure, Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Narayen Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar, taluka Athni in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Under the provisions of Rule 3, clause 2 b, of the Rules framed under Sec 60 r, of the Prisons Act, 1894, for the appointment and guidance of Visitors of Prisons, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E G L Laird MacGregor, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the third class, to be official Visitor of the Prison at Karwar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No. 6947, dated 1st Nov 1898, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisandas was in charge of the duties of the Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, in addition to those of Dist Depy Collr, Ahmedabad, from 1st Oct 1898 to 8th Jan 1899.

Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, Dist Collr, Khandesh is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr E Gray, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State fo India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, Collr of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J H B ck, M A, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 16th June 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of the Rev J A R Brookes, M A, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Oliver to act as Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr J Walsh or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Lieut G Warneford, I S C, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The temporary promotion to Chief Engineer, class III, of Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, ordered in Govt Notification No 35, dated 24th April 1899, is altered to Chief Engr. class II.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE story of the Queen's eightieth birthday has been told a hundred times over; and it would be absurd to try and retell it in these pages. Suffice it to say that everybody who saw the Queen recognised the truth of the statement made several times in these columns, that Her Majesty is in extraordinarily good health. Some people go the length of prophesying that she will see another Jubilee.

What is the secret of this extraordinary longevity with its maintenance of all her facultes to the end? It is in one great rule of life—the perpetual love of open air. From the days when she puddled like any other child in the garden of Kensington Palace to this latest hour, the Queen has never ceased to love the open air, and to insist on getting plenty of it every day of her long life. Observe the official accounts that describe her doings—in whatever part of the world she may be, they all tell the same tale. Her Majesty drove out—the is the parennial record.

In order to maintain this wonderful uniformity of life, the Queen is surrounded with extraordinary care: and moreover, looks well after herself. Take, for instance, her horses. Before they are employed to drive her, they have all been subjected to the most careful tests to see whether they are to be trusted under all and every circumstance. The eight horses that followed her to the Continent, had all been tested by every form of noise to see whether they were likely to run away or give any trouble under almost any conceivable circumstances. Every kind of instrument, it is said, was tried on their nerves, from a full band to the Scotch bagpipe. Similarly, as my readers have often been told, the Queen carries with her, even when she goes her long journey abroad, everything that will recall her home and will make her surroundings familiar. She always has with her the same bed; even her pets—her dogs and her birds—accompany her, also some of her pictures; so that wherever she may be, she wakes up, if not to the same skies, at least to the same intimate surroundings. All this perfect regularity of life helps towards that equanimity of mind which is one of the best means of attaining longevity.

Although the Queen has had plenty of trouble in her life time, it is also certain that she has been a very lucky woman. When she was born, there was every possibility that she would have ended her days as a small German princess; and even her birth on English soil was almost an accident. Her father, the Duke of Kent—was only the fourth child of George III., and if one single child or even grand-child had remained of all the possible children of these three elders, the Queen would have been reduced to a nobody. Two months before her birth, her mother was still in Germany; but her father, foreseeing as in the dim and incredible distance, the mighty possibility of that greatest of earthly thrones, was resolved that his child should be born on English soil; hurred his wife and her precious burden by night and day—himself driving the coach with its historic freight a portion of the way, the tradition goes—until he got them safely landed in the small and not very well ventilated room in Kensington Palace, where the future ruler of these realms was born.

Here was luck at the start of life; but how many wonderful escapes she has had besides, from apparently irresisitible calamity. When she was an infant of six months old, a shot came crashing through the nursery window in which she lay, and passed within an inch of her head. She was nearly lost at sea, along with her mother, when she was but thirteen, and during the storm a mast fell on the very spot on which she had been standing but a few moments before. The attempts to murder her have reached the handsome total of five times. Truly a wonderful career.

There could have been no more fervent theatre-goer than the late Lord Esher (writes a correspondent). A lover of all kinds of amusements, his particular love was the opera at Covent Garden, where he had a box on the ground tier for many years. He was especially fond of the late Sir Augustus Harris, and shared with his contemporary, Sir Henry Hawkins (now Lord Brampton), an admiration for the theatrical manager, which he encouraged at every occasionn. One of Lord Esher's many kindly acts was to attend a banquet in the foyer of Covent Garden Theatre, to which Druriolanus had invited most of his employees. At this function the Master of the Rolls proposed the health of the giver of the feast. During the opera season, by a special arrangement with the management, during the grand season, Lord and Lady Esher used the private office at Covent Garden for their entrance and exit, and so avoided the crush while passing through. On one occasion Lord Esher questioned Sir Augustus as to whether he would be able to attend a certain civic function which clashed with a then imminent *premiere*. The veteran lawyer stated that he had for many years given up such affairs, but that he would certainly attend the dinner given when Sir Augustus was made Lord Mayor. "That will never be," was the reply. "I had enough of civic duties when I was sheriff! I must attend to my singers and my pantomimes." "Oh, it will come some day, Harris,and" (to Lady Esher who was standing by) golly, golly," what" a Lord Mayor's show he will give us!"

The last of the Dukes of Buckingham was often so shabby that he could be, and frequently was, mistaken for a respectable shopkeeper who had come down in the world. At a very smart garden party he was playing tennis, and had left his boots, which bore obvious signs of a recent visit to the cobbler, standing at the door of a tent on the lawn. A lady who was heard to ask with considerable asperity "who the individual might be who wore patched boots at a party," was decidely taken aback when told that the "individual" was the Duke of Buckingham. "A propos" of the same trait, a short time before his second marriage an inspector chanced to pay a visit to a village school on the Stowe estate, and noticed with some surprise a great array of shirts piled up on the desks. "Oh, we are putting new collars and cuffs on those for his Grace!" proudly explained the schoolmistress, and it is probable that the remainder of his trousseau was as inexpensively got together.

But though economical through the force of circumstances he was not stingy, and was greatly liked and respected in the district. He had a natural talent for business, and attempts to take advantage of the duke were futile. For his own convenience he built a quaint little railway eight miles in length to carry chiefly his luggage and milk cans to Quainton, the nearest station. It is a unique specimen of its kind, the rate of progress averaging four miles an hour, so that passengers can get out if they wish and pick moon daisies on the banks or drive a stray cow off the line. First and second class fares are exactly the same, and the engine, being fashioned apparently of tin, can be heard approaching when at least a mile off.

The Earl of Tankerville, who in January last attained the great age of eighty-nine, is just now deeply incensed against his medical adviser. It seems that his lordship, who only gave up shooting last year, has been in the habit, during his daily walks abroad, of vaulting over the park wall at Chillingham. This acrobatic performance, the doctor says, must be discontinued; hence the Earl's resentment.

The present heir to the title is Lord Bennet, the Earl's second son. His eldest son, who was known as Lord Ossulston, died in 1879. Lord Bennet, who was A.-D.-C. to the Duke of Marlborough when His Grace was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has spent a good many years of his life in the far Western States of America ranching and studying the manners and customs of the cowboy on his native plains. It was at Tacoma, in 1895, he married the charming and beautiful lady who is now Lady Bennet, and who was Miss Leonora Vanmarten. Lady Bennet, who, by-the-way, was presented at the last Drawing Room by the Countess of Kintore, although of American parentage, was born in Switzerland and brought up in Rome.

It is a somewhat curious thing that miniature painting should be the hobby of a man who has seen so much wild Western life as Lord Bennet. Yet to him is largely due the recent renaissance of the dainty art. Lord Bennet has been a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and, although for the past year or two he has not painted much, he is now taking it up again more seriously than ever. One of his best known exhibited portraits to which a pathetic interest now attaches, was that of the beautiful Duchess of Leinster.

Among the number of successful Irishmen at the English bar, mention should be made of Lord Macnaghten of Runkerry. The family comes from Bushmills, a village situated a mile from the famous Giant's Causeway, in the County of Antrim. Bushmills is celebrated for its whisky, which the late Edmund Yates and Captain Mayne Reid thought to be the best distilled. Lord Macnaghten's brothers, Sir Francis Macnaghten, Bart., resides at Dundarave, half way between Bushmills and the Causeway. Sir Francis, who is very popular in the neighbourhood, is the Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum for his County. He also takes great interest in local affairs, and usually presides at the local bench of magistrates, as well as attending the Board of Guardians every Saturday for this district.

INDIAN COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE.

THE Sea Customs report just issued shows that the Indian coasting trade has largely fallen off of some twenty-one per cent. the result almost entirely of a lessened demand for grain of sorts. The foreign trade on the other hand, shows a small advance, being valued at over seventy-seven crores, or an advance of between one and two per cent., about seventy-six lakhs, in all. Of this amount imports claim thirty-five lakhs, and exports forty-one lakhs, the percentage of increase being slightly in favour of the former. Treasure, however, very materially swelled the import figures, amounting to over two crores of gold and one hundred and twenty-eight lakhs of silver; exchange having for some portion of the year made the importation of gold and its exchange at the mints a profitable transaction. Exports of treasure fell off to the extent of about half a crore, a result due chiefly to smaller shipments of silver. Taking country by country we find that trade decreased with England, Germany, France and Italy and the United States, but showed a more or less substantial increase with Belgium, Mauritius, Hongkong and treaty ports Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Australia—a division which in these days of imperialism may be considered satisfactory, seeing that with the exception of England,—and the falling off there was not alarming—the improvement has been almost entirely with our own possessions.

The much smaller quantity of jute available for export helped to lower the figures with such countries as are good customers for this fibre. What the outturn of the new jute crop will be is just now very much exercising the minds of those interested in the trade. Up to last week there was practically only one, opinion, and that was for a bumper crop, both in quantity and quality, and in anticipation of this speculators have been selling freely at home at declining rates, the last business reported being fully Rs. 5 per bale below that of two or three months ago. The first forecast should be out in about ten days, and this may throw some light on the subject, but meanwhile private reports are not nearly so encouraging as they were; the want of sun, coupled with too much water, being prejudicial to the growth of the plant and the quality. It has always appeared a stain on the commercial acumen of Calcutta that, year by year, almost without exception there is far more money lost over jute business, both by shippers and balers than is made. In their dealings in this article Dundee invariably scores. Wild speculation and undue competition are mainly responsible for this. It is said that balers must keep going, but that is not the case with shippers. A parental association has endeavoured by stringent rules to protect its members, but they refuse to be protected.

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

TRULY MARVELLOUS!

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Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

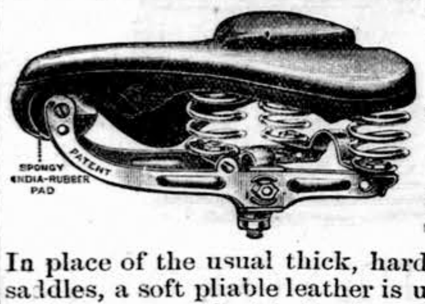
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME AND NOT DEAR.

When buying a tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Drops, or a similar tin of Van Houten's Chocolate Croquettes, the purchaser gets a splendid kind of Chocolate, in a convenient, edible form, and after it has been tried, the flavor is certain to be pronounced "Delicious!"

Those who prefer the Tablet form can procure the Chocolate in that shape, and also in small Bars.

Van Houten's Chocolate, of irreproachable composition, forms a splendid and delicious snack when on a pic-nic, a journey, or when out for a spin on the wheel.

Taking into consideration the quality of Van Houten's Chocolate, it is not dear.



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(Near Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS' STABLES).

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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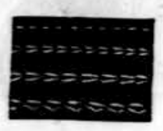

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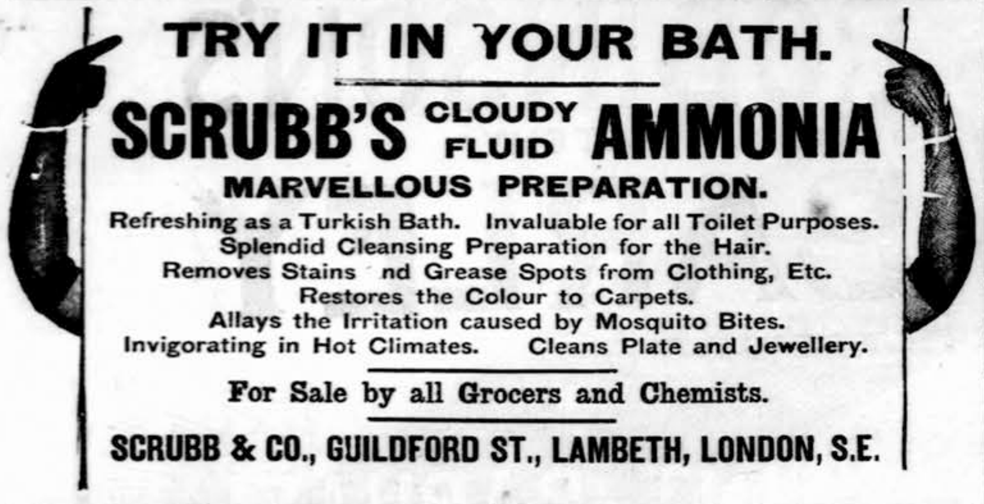

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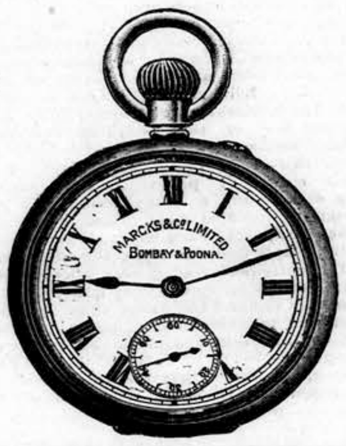

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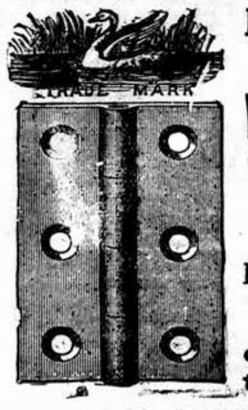

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.